

PEOPLE: Res...

PARIS: Fri., cloudy. Temp. 6-12 (45-54).
Rome: Fri., rain. Temp. 7-16 (45-61).
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Duarte Reportedly Sets Limit on Aid

Salvadoran Says He Sees No Further Need for Military Advisers

By Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House foreign affairs committee said Thursday that he was told by El Salvador's Jose Napoleon Duarte, government did not need U.S. military advisers in its fight against leftist



Jose Napoleon Duarte

Michael D. Barnes, D-Md., that Mr. Duarte had indicated in a telephone conversation that he may be willing to some kind of peace leftist forces fighting the civilian-military regime. Secretary of State M. Haig Jr. Wednesday said the Reagan administration would support a rightist coup in El Salvador, and that such a move could have consequences for U.S. support of the government's administration effort to end the violence in El Salvador, that there is no need for further American military involvement beyond that which [Mr. Duarte] had already agreed to.

Rep. Barnes said that Mr. Duarte "felt that no further American military personnel should be considered for El Salvador, that there is no need for further American military involvement beyond that which [Mr. Duarte] had already agreed to."

Rep. Barnes later opened a session of his subcommittee on the El Salvador issue. Representing the Reagan administration at the hearing was John A. Bushnell, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

In a written statement, Mr. Bushnell said: "We agree with President Duarte that his government is not a permanent repository of power in El Salvador. We look upon it as a transition to democracy. We believe the future of El Salvador should be determined at the ballot box, not at the end of a gun."

On the subject of a coup, Mr. Haig said, "I want to emphasize that this does not represent U.S. policy in any way. It is counter to the policy we have been implementing and pursuing in El Salvador, and such an outcome would have serious consequences for our ability to continue to pursue those policies."

Another denial came from State Department spokesman William J. Dyess, who said, "There is nothing the president has said, publicly or privately, or any official of this government has said that would warrant reaching that [Mr. D'Aubuisson's] conclusion."

At the same time, Mr. Dyess refused to reply directly to questions about whether the United States would oppose a coup. While saying that the United States was opposed in principle to military takeovers, he insisted that his answer should not be applied to any particular situation.

The administration has become increasingly sensitive to suggestions that it views the Salvadoran civil war primarily in terms of the East-West conflict and that its real interest in combating Communist-bloc support for Salvadoran leftist insurgents is greater than its concern about the excesses of the extreme rightist factions in that conflict.

Baker Sees Soviet 'Test'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker said Thursday that Cuba and the Soviet Union may be testing President Reagan's resolve in El Salvador, and should "cool it" after Mr. Reagan's strong response.

White House Press Secretary James S. Brady said, "Roger Fontaine has authorized us to say the statements made by the major regarding his views on the Salvadoran government are pure fiction. He said that he never stated or implied anything of the sort to anyone, anywhere, at any time, categorically denying the major's claim."

Mr. D'Aubuisson, a former major in the National Guard and an extreme rightist, held a clandestine news conference on Tuesday urging a rightist coup and suggesting that the coup might be imminent. He has twice been suspected previously of trying to engineer coups.

In San Salvador, Washington Post correspondent Christopher Dickey reported that Mr. Duarte said that Mr. D'Aubuisson would be arrested if he could be found. Mr. Dickey also reported that U.S. Ambassador Frederic L. Chapin had denounced the attack by unidentified gunmen Wednesday on the U.S. embassy, which broke a window but caused no injuries. "This [shooting] incident has all the hallmarks of a D'Aubuisson operation," Mr. Chapin said. "Let me state to you that we oppose coups and we have no intention of being intimidated."

Among Reagan administration officials with whom Mr. D'Aubuisson said he had meetings was Roger Fontaine, now Latin American affairs specialist on the National Security Council staff. Mr. Haig said that Mr. Fontaine's last meeting with Mr. D'Aubuisson had taken place more than a year before President Reagan took office.



CROSSING MARSHES — Iranian soldiers cross marshes, intended to halt Iraq tanks, made by draining water from rivers about 60 kilometers south of Ahvaz. Meanwhile, Iranian leaders appeared to reject the peace proposals of the Islamic delegation. Details, Page 2.

Poland Detains Dissident, Stirs Union Concern

By Brian Mooney
WARSAW — Poland's leading dissident, Jacek Kuron, was detained Thursday and told he was being investigated on charges that carry a maximum jail sentence of eight years. In response, the Solidarity free trade union summoned its national leaders for an emergency meeting.

The detention of Mr. Kuron, leader of the Self-Defense Committee (KOR) and one of Solidarity's key advisers, followed a tough Soviet statement on Poland. The Kremlin leadership, referring to the need for a "radical healing" of the Polish situation, said it was convinced that Poland's Communist rulers had the ability and resources to "reverse the course of events."

In Washington, the State Department expressed renewed concern Thursday about the possibility of Soviet military intervention, the Associated Press reported. Officials said the Moscow statement apparently was a reaffirmation of the doctrine which Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev used to justify the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The doctrine holds that neighboring Communist countries have the right to intervene by force to safeguard Communism in any Eastern European state.

[For the first time in several weeks, the administration renewed public warnings of "grave consequences" for East-West relations if the Russians intervened in Poland. "Poland should be free to solve its own problems without any outside interference," State Department spokesman William Dyess said.]

Mr. Kuron was held for six hours and informed by a state prosecutor that he was being investigated on suspicion of slandering and demeaning the Polish state, Communist system and leaders. He was instructed to report twice a week to his local police station in Zolborz, northern Warsaw.

Solidarity, which has warned that such moves could threaten the 90-day strike, announced a meeting of its decision-making national consultative committee in Warsaw for Saturday.

Role in Solidarity
KOR, set up in 1976 by dissident intellectuals to defend and promote workers' causes, played an important role in the strike movement last summer that resulted in the birth of Solidarity, Eastern Europe's only free trade union movement. Solidarity has since pledged to defend KOR activists.

Further cracks appeared in the fragile union-government truce Thursday with workers in a second big city threatening possible strike action and a protest announced for Friday in the town of Siedlce, east of Warsaw.

Solidarity said workers would paste the town with posters and hang out the national flag to protest the continued detention of some seven dissidents.

The Solidarity branch in Lodz, a major textile-producing center, was due to meet on Saturday to

decide whether to convert a strike alert into a full-scale walkout. Meanwhile, the authorities went ahead with publication of a liberal labor law ensuring trade union rights, such as the right to strike, and other concessions won by workers last year.

Concerning the Soviet position, Polish officials shrugged off the tougher aspects of the Moscow statement and said its most important feature was reaffirmation of the policy of seeking peaceful, political solutions.

But Western diplomats in Warsaw said the statement clearly indicated disagreement and showed Moscow wanted a harder line. A Polish government spokesman recalled that the first half of the statement said the Polish authorities would seek to overcome anarchy and chaos and strengthen Communism.

The second section, the only part in the form of a joint Soviet-Polish declaration, said that "imperialism and international reactionary forces" were hoping the crisis in Poland would lead to a change in the alignment of forces in the world, but that "the Socialist community is indivisible" and that its defense was a matter for the entire Socialist community.

The third part said: "The Soviet leaders declared that the U.S.S.R., together with the other fraternal nations, has given and will give full and complete support to the Polish people and the Polish Communists in their strenuous work aimed at a radical healing of the situation in the country."

It added: "They voiced the conviction that the Polish Communists have both the ability and resources to reverse the course of events..."

SIDE

in U.S. Priorities

Reagan administration's military budget, coming on the heels of big domestic budget cuts and significant signs of a reversal in the foreign policy of President Johnson in the mid-1960s. Page 3.

ish Fears of Racial Clashes

London march against racism by 6000 blacks, plus reports that white rowdies are turning to race attacks, has heightened fears in Britain that racial clashes, spurred on by economic recession. Page 6.

MING TOMORROW

the Suit Fits, Copy It

Designers back from the Far East always brag about their Hong Kong tailors — and with reason. Anything from tuxedos to undergarments can be copied in Hong Kong — with speed and precision. You need not even make the trip: Custom-made shirts, dresses, suits can be ordered through the mail. Some ideas on how about it, tomorrow in Weekend.

Study Cites Problems

with New Missile Program

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — U.S. efforts to speed up Pershing-2 ballistic and ground-launched missiles for deployment in Europe are beset by critical unknown factors, General Accounting Office released Thursday.

Teacher Affirms

Pro-Ireland Stay in U.K.

The Associated Press
FAST — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher argued Thursday that the emphasis on allyship with the United Kingdom remains the policy of the United Kingdom unless the people of the Republic and the British Parliament decide otherwise.

Guatemala Bows

On Belize Feud

United Press International
GUATEMALA CITY — President Romeo Lucas Garcia, acknowledging Guatemala lacks the military strength and international backing to battle Britain, has accepted the need for a negotiated settlement on the issue of Belize.

'Hidden Economy': Safety Valve for West?

Recession Modifies Official Attitude on Moonlighting

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The "black economy" of Western industrialized nations — the wage-earning activities that are concealed from government taxation — is still flourishing despite a crippling recession.

And according to fresh thinking among government planners and economists in Western Europe, the practice provides a handy if illegal safety valve that should be tolerated — at least until the official economy is back on the road to recovery.

Moonlighting or fiddling — called *Schwarzarbeit* in West Germany, *travail au noir* in France and *lavoro nero* in Italy — has been the object of a crackdown in Europe during the past few years. But officials interviewed recently said that the campaign had not proven very effective.

"Even the hidden, clandestine economy remains difficult to evaluate, but we are convinced it is growing rapidly and continuously in most of the industrialized market economy countries," said Raffaele De Grazia, a staff member of the International Labor Office in Geneva.

Focal Point

The ILO, which last fall published one of the first comprehensive surveys of the subject, is among a growing number of government-backed bodies, think tanks and universities evaluating what the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development terms the hidden economy.

In an internal background paper, OECD defines this economy to include all "productive activities that are quite legal in themselves, but which are illegally concealed from the public authorities to avoid taxes and similar charges."

The total worth of the underground economy has grown to roughly \$240 billion, equal to roughly 4 percent of members' combined gross national product, according to the OECD study. The report will be the focal point of a meeting of government statisticians from OECD countries planned for early June at the agency's Paris headquarters.

The number of workers in the black economy — earning undeclared and thus untaxed and unmeasured income — now equals and may already exceed the number of unemployed, according to Mr. De Grazia and other government officials, planners and economists.

"The number of jobs in North America, Western Europe and Japan has swollen to more than 23 million since by mid-1982 the total will exceed 25.5 million, equal to 7.5 percent of the area's combined labor force, according to OECD.

The ILO survey covering the United States, Europe and Japan concluded that in this environment the immediate effects of the underground economy may be healthy, producing welcome, if illegal, fallout for governments.

"In the present climate of crisis and unemployment, the fact that workers have the possibility of working in the underground economy can act as a safety valve for discontent and social tensions," Mr. De Grazia said. He noted that many of those in the black economy are also registered as unemployed, often drawing jobless benefits — illegally, of course.

An official of the European Economic Community in Brussels said that during the past two years, member governments, notably France, Belgium and Britain, have moved to crack down on illegal labor, notably in small businesses and trades, mainly by imposing fines on violators.

The French government is now considering tougher measures, including police-enforced accreditation of part-time workers by employers, as are several Scandinavian countries and Britain.

But these approaches have not proved particularly effective nor do government policymakers appear determined to push enforcement very hard in the immediate future, officials and economists said.

Current Mood

"There is continuing talk of crackdowns on black labor in the EEC and Scandinavia. But as in Communist, Eastern European countries, twilight earnings provide workers and employers relief from recession and inflexibilities in the labor laws which outlaw such work — that is why there is so little action," the EEC official said.

Reflecting much of the current mood in Europe, a recent poll showed that in France only 22 percent of the population is resolutely opposed to illegal holding of jobs. Growing unemployment is already an issue in the presidential election campaign, but "we do not expect the *travail au noir* issue to be raised," a French official said.

Meantime, however, a large body of budget and tax officials in Western nations remain fearful that the black economy is depriving governments of billions of dollars in badly needed revenues to finance growing and often deficit-ridden social services and public works.

Government economists also said that its very existence is creating major distortions in national accounting procedures, where reporting accuracy is crucial for successful economic forecasting.

The latter problem is being closely examined (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

America's Evangelicals: More Zionist Than Zionists

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Estimated at 40 million members and embracing Abraham's Covenant as fervently as the most impassioned Zionists, the burgeoning Evangelical Christian movement in the United States is fast becoming one of Israel's most potent allies in its conflict with the Arab world.

They range in ideology from political moderates who simply view Israel as an underdog in a lopsided struggle for survival, to infatuated rightists who are convinced that the Jewish state will play the central role in that final, apocalyptic chapter of history that climaxes with the Second Coming of Christ.

Some of them make pilgrimages to the Holy Land and pay homage to the leaders of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government as if they were the scribes along the Via Dolorosa, where Jesus is believed to have walked to his crucifixion. They issue warnings with beatific certainty that a great conflagration with the Soviet Union in the Middle East is a biblical prophecy, but promise that the United States will come to Israel's rescue.

But most of them stay at home, offering in increasing dimensions moral and financial support to their recently found cause. Curiously, their numbers include some acknowledged anti-Semites, but those that are somehow see that prejudice as being unconnected to the defense of Israel against the more insidious threat of godless Communism.

Christian Kibbutzim

In a dramatic expression of the growing Christian Zionist phenomenon, the most dedicated of the believers move here with their families, establishing small Christian kibbutzim, where they live and wait for the Messiah. Others spend summers here and then travel and lecture abroad in support of Israel.

are those who have organized pro-Israel movements outside their formal churches and denominations. Obviously well-funded, they are producing slick brochures and expertly scripted documentary films on Israel's behalf. Their proselytizing goes over the airwaves of 1,300 Evangelical radio stations and Christian Broadcasting Network television, as well as by way of such growing organizations as the Campus Crusade for Christ.

"For these people, the Bible is a political guide to

Foreign Ministry officials involved in Israel's *hasbara*, or foreign information effort, pointed out that while there is some liaison between pro-Israeli Evangelical activists and such groups as the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the American Jewish Committee, the Israeli lobby in the United States tends to leave the Christian groups to promote the cause without Israeli help.

For years, the movement has embraced domestic issues such as legislation against pornography, opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment, anti-abortion laws, U.S. aid to parochial schools, prayers in classrooms and anti-gay rights. It is only relatively recently that Fundamentalist Christians in the United States have collectively directed their attention abroad, and the only major nondomestic issue that appears to have taken hold is the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Committed to Israel

The alliance is all the more surprising because, traditionally, Israel — indeed, the Zionist movement — had strong ties with the labor movement and the northern liberal establishment, which includes many Jews. The Rev. Jerry Falwell, head of the Moral Majority, saved his most stinging criticism during a recent visit to Israel for liberal Christians, particularly those leading the National Council of Churches.

Mr. Falwell, to whom Mr. Begin last year presented a prestigious award commemorating the Revisionist Zionist, Zeev Jabotinsky, condemned the council for criticizing Israel's settlement policy, position to the Equal Rights Amendment, anti-abortion laws, U.S. aid to parochial schools, prayers in classrooms and anti-gay rights. It is only relatively recently that Fundamentalist Christians in the United States have collectively directed their attention abroad, and the only major nondomestic issue that appears to have taken hold is the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Evangelical officials are keenly aware of the growing Evangelical movement in the United States, which according to public opinion analyst George Gallup, includes one in three Americans who acknowledge having been "born again," and 38 percent of the nation that believes the Bible is the actual word of God and should be taken literally.

An aide to Mr. Begin said that the Evangelicals "are a pillar that Israel has in the United States. They number 10 times the Jews in America, and they are outspoken. Naturally, we look kindly on what they are doing."

their activities. They understand that the land of Israel was promised by God to Abraham. They have no problem with the [occupied] West Bank. There's no question in their minds that the Bible is accurate in its geographical and historical description of the Jews' right to the Land of Israel," said Zeev Chafetz, director of Israel's Government Press Office. "Not only do they support Israel, but they particularly support Begin and the Likud government. How could we be displeased with that kind of friendship?" he added.

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and said that millions of Evangelicals in the United States were committed to Israel's position against a Palestinian state in the West Bank.

Some Evangelical leaders deny that the movement is particularly disposed to the Likud government's rightist policies, although Dr. Larry Sarachek, an American medical professor at Hadassah Hospital here said that he once told Mr. Begin, "You know, I think you have more supporters among Evangelical Christians in North America than you have Jews supporting Israel."

Dr. George Giacomakis, director of the American Institute of Holy Land Studies here, said in an interview, "Overall, we're sympathetic with the existence of Israel and would consider ourselves as an institution a friend of Israel, but we are not identified with the Likud, specifically, or the Labor Party."

Run for Their Money

"Personally, I interpret the scriptures as teaching that there is a covenant between God and the people [of Israel] in relation to this land.... Most evangelicals would accept that," he said.

Dr. Giacomakis added: "As the Palestinians have become more noticeable in the United States, and the public relations machines for the Palestinian cause have increased over the years with Arab money, that has brought some divisions in the church to the point where we are... giving Israel a run for their money."

Dr. Giacomakis is board chairman of a new organization here called The International Christian Embassy, which was formed "to show concern for the Jewish people, and particularly for the reborn state of Israel."

Israeli official say that they welcome Christian support regardless of its results, but that the principal question is how it will be translated into practical terms — lobbying and other forms of pressure — and what effects it will have on the policies of the Reagan administration.

Bani-Sadr Reaffirms Conditions for Peace

TEHRAN — President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said Thursday that a cease-fire and a withdrawal of Iraqi troops must be simultaneous and immediate under any peace agreement with Iraq.

Speaking to about 100,000 people at a rally at Tehran University, he appeared to reject the terms proposed by a high-level Islamic mission seeking an end to the 5-month-old war. "We will not accept a solution that does not provide for punishment of the aggressor," the president said. The rally marked the 14th anniversary of the death of nationalist Premier Mohammed Mossadegh.

The Islamic delegation, which was formed during the Islamic summit meeting in Saudi Arabia in January, proposed a cease-fire on March 12 and an Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory starting on March 20, to be completed within four weeks. Negotiations on Iranian-Iraqi disputes would begin after the withdrawal if both sides agreed that an Islamic force would maintain peace and ensure free navigation on the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said that he had insisted to the delegation that "the cease-fire and the withdrawal must

be simultaneous and they must be implemented immediately." He added: "We will not agree to anything outside the framework of the 1975 agreement," referring to the Algiers accord that proposed that the common border run along the middle of the Shatt-al-Arab.

"They must also investigate the aggression," the president said. "If these three conditions are achieved, then of course we will accept the proposals of the peace mission."

Earlier Answer

The three points — the withdrawal of Iraqi forces, adherence to the 1975 accord and condemnation of the aggressor — were identical to those proposed by Mr. Bani-Sadr and other Iranian leaders when the mission arrived in Tehran a week ago. His words appeared to negate the belief expressed by some sources close to the peace mission that Iran, although publicly following a hard line, was prepared for some kind of compromise.

The delegation proposed that an Islamic mediation committee deal with the Shatt-al-Arab and other issues, including Iraq's demand for the return of disputed border areas. It also proposed that Islamic nations guarantee that Iran and Iraq abide by their commitments under a final peace settlement, and post observers along the frontier if necessary.

Earlier, a senior Iranian clergyman had given an uncompromising reply to the delegation's proposals. "The army, the revolutionary guards and the other Iranian forces will not accept the shame [of a cease-fire] and will continue the jihad [holy war] even with bare hands," Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri said in a message to the Supreme Defense Council, which plans Iran's war strategy.

Ayatollah Montazeri called on the council "not to be satisfied with anything less than ... punishment of the aggressor Saddam [Iraqi President Saddam Hussein] by an international court and liberation of our brotherly Iraqi nation from this usurper."

Iranian Diplomat Slain

BEIRUT (UPI) — A senior Iranian diplomat was shot to death on Thursday in the third attack on foreign diplomats in Beirut in less than a month.

Mohammed Saleh, information officer at the Iranian Embassy, was killed by gunmen who ambushed his diplomatic automobile on the coastal highway in West Beirut as he was going to the embassy.

Chad-Watching: Bored Agents in Cameroon Banter Time Away

By Gregory Jaynes

New York Times Service

KOUSSERI, Cameroon — The bored foreign agents are to be found each starchy night on the dirt veranda of the Relais du Logone, the one hotel in town. After a day of monitoring the activity, or lack of it, across the river in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, they do not so much share information as pick at one another's national eccentricities.

The French say the Americans have no culture, that they go to Paris and spoil the view with their garish trousers, and that, worst of all, most do not speak French. The Americans recall World War II, when their fathers went to war, the Americans say, to help save French culture.

The Americans go on to mention a few technological achievements that found their way into the French language because the French, not having invented them, had no word for them. The airplane and the telephone figure in the conversation along about here.

Given enough beer, an American is likely to say that English spoken loudly enough will be understood in any country.

Intensely Curious

These people are in Kousseri because the countries they represent are intensely curious about the situation in Chad. Two months ago, Libya stopped a war there by committing its troops to the side of President Goukouni Oueddei. Now Libyan troops hold the capital as well as much of northern Chad.

Libya has oil, an unpredictable leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, and known designs on neighboring countries. There is speculation also that the Soviet Union has a stake in the Chad affair, just as it has a stake in Col. Qadhafi's dream of a pan-Islamic confederation, from Senegal to the Sudan.

Soviet agents slip in and out of Kousseri discreetly and regularly. They, the Chinese and the North Koreans cross the Shari River in dugout canoes to have a look around Ndjamena.

Unemployed mercenaries also turn up now and again in case anyone needs their skills. Into this melting pot of intrigue came a French safecracker the other day, and the amazement that gathers for beers on the hotel veranda is still getting mileage out of the story.

Central Bank

The crook was hired, he said candidly, by the former Chadese defense minister, Hussein Habre, whose forces were expelled from Ndjamena by Libyan troops. The Frenchman said that his employer wanted him to get at the safe in the central bank and extract whatever sums lay there.

The money, he added, would be used to back Habre forces that were still said to be operating near the Sudanese border. The Frenchman mentioned a predecessor who had tried to do the job with a bazooka and was killed by the rickshaw. That said, he took his tools, padded the river, made a safe that would not give, and slunk out of the area, or so the story goes.

There has not been a juicy tale to tell since, and so it is retold at the Relais du Logone. Nor does much substantive information get gathered as the days burn by. When a Soviet-built MiG jet fighter takes off from the Ndjamena airport, loops the city or takes a long, screaming run down the river, everyone notes it, reports it to his superiors on his radio, and goes back to marking the days on the calendar until his tour is up. It may be the only information passed out of Kousseri in a week.

Sky Is Mesmeric

Out of boredom, space and landscape are discussed a lot. After all, in the novel set in Chad, "The Roots of Heaven," Romain Gary mentioned the sky 49 times in the first third of the book alone. The sky is mesmeric, largely because there is nothing below to block its enormity and because on such a canvas the odd cloud, looking like it was shot from a pastry chef's icing tube, can entice the gaze for hours. At night, the stars are so clear that, in the case of

Orion, for example, one has only to connect the dots.

Indoor entertainment for this international group of monitors seems to be curiously supplied by a couple of Japanese television machines, hooked to some small selection of U.S. movies are played over and over and most of the viewers have memorized the dialogue. In the case of the young Americans posted here, their dialogue is often more amusing.

"You want the green sandwich or the yellow one?" one asked the other, making a comment on the local meat. "I give me the one that's not moving."

Then they settled down to watch it movie "Patton" for something like 60th time, mouthing the words with George C. Scott.

Qadhafi Urges Arab World Prepare for War With U.S.

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi has urged Arabs to prepare for war with the United States and said Libya is supporting guerrilla movements in Oman and Somalia, the Libyan news agency JANA reported.

"The leader [Col. Qadhafi] explained the concept of how to escalate pan-Arab activity and start a strategic counteroffensive on U.S. imperialism as represented in American military bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and occupied Palestine," the agency reported. Col. Qadhafi and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt have been enemies for years, and the United States recently has drawn closer to Somalia and Oman in its concern for security in the Gulf area.

JANA quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying: "This means that we must establish firm ties with the liberation movements in the area and prepare ourselves to go to war to get so that these ties may be come an essential part of the broad front which we are leading against colonialism which is marching on the Arab nation."

Col. Qadhafi said: "A bridge has already been established with the Omani liberation movement and the Somali National Salvation Front to extend support when requested to fight along their side against America and all reactionary and foreign bases."

"These fronts are currently carrying out commando operations in Somalia and Oman," Col. Qadhafi said. "Some of the operations have been announced and many others have not."

In a speech Tuesday reported by JANA, Col. Qadhafi said Libya "will use petroleum as an arm in every battle against European and African states that are part of the hostile campaign against Libya and against its role in Chad."

Libyan troops intervened in the Chad civil war last year, where they backed the winner, President Goukouni Oueddei. Col. Qadhafi said Libyan troops will remain in Chad as long as Mr. Goukouni's government wants them there.

On another subject, Col. Qadhafi said Libyan prisons "are only for those who are enemies of the people and for conspirators would like to bring back the old government."

He continued: "It is an honor for us to eliminate and liquidate such persons, insofar as we are a free people that has the right to eliminate the enemies of its power."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Air Hijackers Demand Reply From Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Hijackers holding more than 100 captives on a Pakistani airliner in Kabul called for an immediate reply Friday to their demand that 90 political prisoners in Pakistan be set free, Radio Kabul reported.

The leader of the three gunmen earlier threatened to blow up the aircraft, seized on a flight from Karachi to Peshawar on Monday. He said he wanted "a clear and urgent reply" to demands made in detail during a radio linkup between the hijacker and Pakistani negotiators at the Kabul airport control tower Thursday.

The hijackers freed an ailing passenger from the plane Friday, bringing to 29 the number of women, children and sick persons they have released, the radio reported. The plane originally carried 148 persons.

Eanes Warns Portugal of Fragile Democracy

LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, in his first major speech since last week's unsuccessful coup in Spain, warned Thursday that Portugal's young democracy was also fragile.

As he handed direct control of the armed forces to an independent commander for the first time since coming to power in 1976, President Eanes said: "We are, and it is necessary to recognize this, a country of insecure democratic traditions." Democracy was achieved in Portugal following the 1974 military coup, which overthrew nearly half a century of rightist dictatorship.

Editor's Case Sent to Turkey Civilian Court

ISTANBUL — A military judge has said that he had no jurisdiction in the case of a journalist charged with political agitation in his articles — indicating a possible softening of the military's attitude toward the press.

The judge Wednesday referred the case involving Orhan Birgit, a journalist and former deputy secretary-general of the banned, left-of-center Republican Peoples Party, to a civilian court assigned to look into violations of the country's press regulations.

"It certainly shows a liberal attitude by the military," Mr. Birgit said in a telephone interview. He is free pending trial. The military prosecutor had asked for four to eight months in prison for Mr. Birgit, 53, who was managing editor of Dunya from November until he was charged in February.

Uganda UN Office Shut After Threats to Staff

KAMPALA, Uganda — The United Nations Development Program office was closed for one day after its staff members were threatened with kidnapping and death, an agency official said Thursday.

Resident agency representative Krishna Gowanda said the office was closed Wednesday as a precautionary measure after the threats were received in a letter and a telephone call the day before. The office was reopened Thursday.

Mr. Gowanda said a letter dated Feb. 2 arrived at the agency's Kampala headquarters Tuesday, demanding an end to "all sorts of aid to the Uganda government." According to Mr. Gowanda, the letter continued, "We shall not hesitate to shoot or kidnap the officials of the UNDP and their supporters in Uganda."

Safety Valve Seen in West

(Continued from Page 1) by the OECD, which regularly advises senior government officials on how their economies are performing and often suggests policy changes.

Bothering OECD economists most is probable distortions in savings ratios, which in turn provide the key to forecasting consumption levels, a key ingredient of GNP. "Savings in the so-called regular economy get understated since the income is not reported, and thus consumption levels are pushed down — the upshot is that GNP levels among OECD countries may be higher than we are reporting," an official said.

The June meeting of OECD and government experts may recommend that governments change their accounting methods to reflect the underground economy. But this could prove difficult, since few governments even know the extent of the hidden economy. Some experts consider going estimates of these activities to be highly exaggerated.

Britain's Institute for Fiscal Studies, for example, Tuesday released what is widely viewed as the most thorough research yet undertaken in the country. It estimated that the Britain's black economy probably amounts to 2-3 percent of GNP and should not be regarded as having "quantitative significance."

Two years ago and based on 1977 data, the government's Inland Revenue put the estimate far higher — 7.5 percent of Britain's GNP — stirring up a heated debate over whether or not to expand a crackdown aimed mainly at the construction industry.

But the consensus of most experts is that dismantling the underground economy would prove difficult if not impossible. Institutionalized practices have even spread to Japan where, for example, management staff lacking "adequate job satisfaction" have established clandestine firms that do business only on weekends, according to the ILO study.

By its membership in the ILO and its ratification of conventions drafted by the agency, the Soviet Union is committed to permit workers to organize unions of their own choice and to bargain collectively.

The report is the most complete indictment the agency has yet

Turkish-French Relations Deteriorate After Slayings

By Steven R. Hurst

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Relations between Turkey and France, chilly in recent years, approached the freezing point Thursday with the assassination of two more Turkish diplomats on a Paris street.

Resat Morali, 36, who worked in the Turkish Embassy section that deals with immigrant workers, was killed outright in the Wednesday attack, and Religious Affairs Counselor Tevel An died during the night in Val de Grace hospital. An Armenian terrorist group claimed responsibility.

Mr. An's death was the fifth assassination of a Turkish diplomat or aide in France.

Since the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) began an international wave of violence six years ago, 18 Turkish diplomats, relatives and aides around the world have been killed.

Turks have turned their anger more toward France than to the Armenian terrorists themselves. Turks take Armenian enmity for granted and had expected the French authorities to do all they could to protect Turkish diplomats from terrorists. The Turks now feel the French are ignoring their duty to provide the diplomats with adequate security.

The Turkish government issued a statement condemning the assassinations and called in the French ambassador to Turkey, Emile Cazimajou, for what sources called the strongest Turkish protest yet over seeming French inability to dismantle the Armenian terrorists operating in France.

Immediately after the attack the Turkish tourism and information minister, Ihan Evliyoglu, called on France to "take immediate and effective measures in view of continued armed attacks against Turkish diplomats." And on Thursday the Turkish head of state, Gen.

Kemal Evren, issued a state that said:

"We insist as a nation that I concerned quickly capture properly punish the terrorist Gen. Evren said he felt a "sorrow" and greeted the act with "great hatred."

A communique from the Foreign Ministry said the government would do all it could to identify and arrest the killers of two diplomats.

The statement strongly denounced the "heinous attack," saying "nothing could justify such acts." The government reaffirmed its determination to battle terrorism in all its forms.

The communique said Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet sent a message to his Turkish counterpart expressing his shock at the assassinations.

The Turkish reaction to the assassinations, however, is symptomatic of what Turks feel as a growing isolation from the European club, they feel so desperate want to remain members.

A high-ranking member of ruling military leadership is seized power in this NATO nation Sept. 12 said: "We feel all alone here. It's as if no one will believe we are trying to do the best Turkey."

The political left in Europe, especially trade unionists, have issued harsh attacks against Turkey's ruling junta because it suspended parliamentary democracy and political activity, and because its underlings are accused of cos doning or even perpetrating the

Irish Truckers Get Rais

DUBLIN — About 800 tax truck drivers called off a two-week strike Thursday after oil companies agreed to pay them £23 (\$36) a week more. That was only \$3.54 short of what they had demanded.

Spanish Premier Visits Basque Region After Police Chief Is Killed in Shooting

By James Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — Dramatically underscoring the threat that terrorism poses to Spain's democracy, Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo suddenly flew Thursday night to the northern Basque provinces hours after gunmen assassinated a police chief in Bilbao.

The murder of Jose Luis Raimundo Noya, a 58-year-old police commissioner, appeared to confirm a vow by the hard-line "military" wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA to continue its campaign of killing.

After the shock of last week's failed military coup, the more flexible "political-military" branch of ETA declared an "unconditional cease-fire" and appealed to its "military" comrades also to lay down their arms.

The militant wing issued an apparently authentic statement to a Bilbao radio station Wednesday night saying that it would continue its armed action until authorities accepted a list of demands, including the withdrawal of security forces from the troubled region.

Some analysts believe that ETA-military wishes to provoke another coup, hoping this would radicalize ordinary Basques and drive them into the terrorists' camp.

ILO Rebukes Moscow Over Union Policies

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization, a UN specialized agency with 145 member states, sharply rebuked the Soviet Union on Thursday, charging it had persecuted workers seeking to form trade unions free of government control.

In a report that noted the involuntary exiling last June of Vladimir Borisov, a dissident trade unionist who had been committed to a psychiatric hospital, the agency said: "The granting of freedom to a trade unionist on the condition that he leaves the country cannot be considered to be compatible with the exercise of trade-union rights."

By its membership in the ILO and its ratification of conventions drafted by the agency, the Soviet Union is committed to permit workers to organize unions of their own choice and to bargain collectively.

The report is the most complete indictment the agency has yet

unmistakably underlined a pro-cupation with terrorism as separatism, without using the words.

In a report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general, reflected a shift in attitude since the coup by saying that the organization might vote in favor of being parties that support terrorism. The radical Basque party Herri Batasuna supports ETA-military.

"Objectively, terrorism was a important part of the plot against democracy," Mr. Carrillo told his comrades.

Police Reinforcements

BARCELONA — More than thousand policemen have been drafted into Barcelona to reinforce the hunt for international soccer star Enrique Castro, missing or believed kidnapped since Sunday.

Police said they were still in the dark. Barcelona club officials insisted that there has been a word from the kidnappers. Although press reports have mentioned ransom demands ranging from 70 million to 350 million pesetas (\$800,000 to \$4 million).

MEMORIAL NOTICE

There will be special prayers said for Amory BOUGHTON, Seattle, the ex-Ambassador to France, at 11 o'clock service at the American Club on Sunday, March 8th. Any friend wishing to attend this service are welcome.



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U.S. Aid to El Salvador Becoming Political Issue in Canada

By Stanley Meisler

Los Angeles Times Service

American military aid to El Salvador is clouding the atmosphere surrounding Reagan's visit to Ottawa...

Prominent politicians may lend their prestige to the demonstrations as they did when similar protests were mounted throughout Canada on Feb. 28.

The Canadian government has made itself vulnerable to opposition heckling by self-vulnerable to opposition heckling by taking the position that Canada, although it opposes U.S. military aid to El Salvador, does not intend to make a fuss about it.

MacGuigan Statement
Mark MacGuigan, secretary of external affairs, was criticized sharply in the House of Commons after a wire service dispatch quoted him as telling reporters in New York on Feb. 4, "I would certainly not condemn any decision the United States takes to send offensive arms there..."

It is not clear, of course, whether the issue of El Salvador will have a significant

role in the talks between Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Reagan. Mr. Trudeau did announce that the matter would be raised. But Mr. MacGuigan told foreign correspondents in Ottawa last Friday, "We don't regard this as an issue which is a matter of contention between our two countries."

Canada has a host of perennial contentious matters to raise, including a fisheries treaty that is still stalled in the U.S. Senate, an auto pact that seems now to be benefiting the United States more than Canada, and acid rain pollution that flows from the United States. U.S. officials are concerned by the new Canadian energy policy that discriminates against foreign oil companies.

American diplomats in Ottawa have evidently been surprised by the extent of Canadian concern over U.S. policy in El Salvador.

By Canadian standards, the demonstrations have been impressive. Last Saturday, 400 protesters marched past the U.S. Embassy several times and then assembled outside the Parliament buildings to hear several speakers, including Mr. Broadbent, condemn American policy. Mr. Broadbent defended the right of the Salvadoran rebels to take their arms from Communist sources since, he said, there was no other way for them to overthrow a repressive regime.

Position of Opposition
In his meeting with foreign correspondents, Mr. MacGuigan stated the Canadian position on El Salvador. "When it's a question of arms shipments," he said, "our position is one of opposition to the shipment of offensive arms, either by ourselves or by other countries, to states which are in a situation of internal disorder."

"Beyond that," he said, "I don't think anyone should look to us for profound insights on what is happening in El Salvador or what should be done. It is not an area of vital interest to Canada, unlike the Commonwealth Caribbean... It's not an

area in which we feel any commitment to solve the problem."

He noted that Canada does not have an ambassador there. The Canadian ambassador to Costa Rica, who is supposed to concern himself with Salvadoran affairs, has not visited El Salvador for several months because, the secretary said, the government there "can't guarantee his safety."

"Canada's information about El Salvador, according to Mr. MacGuigan, comes from newspapers and from the reports of other countries."

"So we don't have a close knowledge of the situation there," he said. "So we're taking what is, in effect, a very modest position." Mr. MacGuigan added, "and it's because we're taking a modest position that we are being attacked politically."

That position has exposed the federal government to ridicule. The cartoonist of the Ottawa Citizen recently drew a gigantic Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in a bedazzled general's uniform, extending an enormous hand to clasp the neck and shoulders of a tiny MacGuigan. "Now, have you got it straight about El Salvador, MacGuigan?" the general asks.

Israel Was Not Told Full Nature of Tests By U.S. Geneticist

By Paul Jacobs

LOS ANGELES — A scientist at the University of California Los Angeles who went to Israel to perform the first known genetic engineering experiment in a human apparently did so without fully informing Israeli officials about the nature of the experiment he was conducting.

In a statement Wednesday, UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young disclosed that the scientist, Dr. Martin J. Cline, had used recombinant DNA molecules in treating a young Israeli woman suffering from a serious hereditary blood disease.

In October interviews with the Los Angeles Times, officials of the Haasman Hospital in Jerusalem, where the first patient was treated, said that Dr. Cline had assured them that the experiment did not involve the use of recombinant DNA.

Dr. Cline said in October that recombinant DNA was not used in the patient.

The pioneering human experiment has become the center of a national scientific debate on the ethics of applying the new techniques of biology in man.

U.S. Probe

Since September, Dr. Cline's work in Israel and a similar human experiment performed in Italy a few days later have been the subject of a federal investigation. That investigation is reportedly being conducted by the National Institutes of Health.

The seriousness of Wednesday's allegation is indicated in Mr. Young's statement, which said that Dr. Cline had permanently resigned as chief of the division of hematology and oncology at the UCLA School of Medicine. He had temporarily given up his position last fall in the dispute over the experiments.

Because of the way the new techniques of biology evolved, recombinant DNA technology is regulated by the government while other genetic engineering techniques are not. In recombinant experiments, genetic material from two species are chemically joined together. And there have been fears that such mixing and matching of biological material could produce bacteria that might be difficult to contain and control.

The fears have greatly subsided as scientists have had more experience with the new techniques, but many of the rules, although softened, remain in place.

Such experiments in man, if done with U.S. funding, are still tightly controlled. And approval for the use of recombinant DNA molecules in humans would probably have to come from the director of the National Institutes of Health, which funds the bulk of nonmilitary research in the United States.

Dr. Cline apparently treated the Israeli woman with human and virus genes that had been spliced together. "The Israelis were exceedingly upset and wrote very strong letters to [the National Institutes of Health] in protest when they found out," said an official close to the federal probe of the experiments.

Federal Restrictions

Scientists who violate the rule can be ordered to halt all work with recombinant DNA, and in theory the U.S. government could cut off all aid to those scientists.

The UCLA chancellor's statement emphasized that a campus investigation of Dr. Cline's work showed that the patients and their families "were informed about the experimental nature and the possible risks and benefits of the treatment, and that they consented willingly. Further, no harm has come to the two patients and it remains possible at this time that the experiments may provide information helpful to patients with this and similar conditions."

The disease, Beta Thalassemia, affects the bone marrow and causes a severe, life-shortening anemia.

Dr. Cline was unavailable for comment.

For more than a year, Dr. Cline tried to get approval to do a genetic engineering experiment in patients at the UCLA Medical Center. Shortly after he performed the experiments in Israel and Italy, a UCLA committee charged with reviewing experiments in humans, turned down his request to do similar work here.

A similar review of the experiments took place in Israel, by a committee that was headed by the father of Dr. Cline's Israeli collaborator, Eliezer Rachmilewitz. The Israeli called in their own experts in genetic engineering, who they said were assured that no recombinant DNA work was involved.

Quake Strikes Hawaii

HONOLULU — An earthquake with an intensity of 5.0 on the Richter scale hit the islands of Oahu, Molokai and Maui early Thursday.

Mozambique Says CIA Uses for South Africa

Agency Dispatches

MOZAMBIQUE — Mozambique — Mo-

has accused the U.S. intelligence Agency of South Africa with information from African National Congress in Mozambique.

is a black nationalist led in South Africa.

Officials at the U.S. Embassy and the wives of were charged Wednesday with espionage, subversion and sabotage in the internal affairs of Mozambique and told to leave by Friday.

Department spokesman said Cuban officials, led by intelligence officers, as Armando Fernandez el Martinez Galan, as Mozambique officials, retained a U.S. Embassy more than four hours attempted to recruit for Cuba.

Makes 9 Hostage in Los Angeles

Associated Press

ANGELES — A man in a 45-caliber pistol and a briefcase full of

boarded a jetliner pre-emptively off from Los Angeles International Airport on Thursday. The pilot and the passengers escaped, and the plane was taken to a safe place.

ies were reported, and a rental Airlines Boeing 737 had been scheduled to Phoenix and San Antonio on the ground with a seven passengers and attendants still aboard. The demands were not known, nor was it whether he got through airport

Pol Pot, Khmer Rouge Talks Expected

Reuters

— Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot is expected to meet with former

head of state Prince Sihanouk, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

Princess Lida Sisowath, as "a clown on the political stage" who had nothing to offer his country.

Princess Lida told the East German daily Berliner Zeitung the prince had not suffered during Khmer Rouge rule and had never understood what was going on in Cambodia.

Cambodians Needs More Aid

BANGKOK (Reuters) — International relief agencies will tell nations giving aid to Cambodia Friday that they still need \$177 million to prevent the country from sliding back into disaster this year.

The agencies are expected to tell representatives of donor countries at a meeting in New York that de-

spite progress in the past year the situation in Cambodia remains fragile.

Relief agency sources here have estimated Cambodia's aid needs at \$200 million. About \$68 million has already been contributed and more has been pledged. The aid goes to Cambodians inside the country as well as to those along the Thai-Cambodian border and in Thai refugee camps.

The sources said that with international aid and the resilience of its people, Cambodia had been moving back to normality after the revolutionary turmoil and famine of recent years. But the situation remains delicately balanced and could be tilted toward disaster if, for example, the monsoon failed later this year, the relief agency sources said.

They said some 102,500 tons of food grains were needed before the middle of the year to avoid severe food shortages and malnutrition in some areas of the country.

Reagan Names Eagleburger to Post on Europe

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who served under former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, has been nominated by President Reagan to be assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Mr. Eagleburger, 50, has been ambassador to Yugoslavia since 1977 and served in the Johnson, Nixon and Ford administrations. He was deputy undersecretary of state for management from 1973 to 1977 and executive assistant to Mr. Kissinger from 1973 to 1975.

More recently, Mr. Eagleburger has presided in Europe over the Reagan administration's case about Soviet intentions of turning El Salvador into a Cuban-style satellite.

Mr. Reagan Wednesday also announced the following nominations: Arthur Teale, a Florida attorney active in the Reagan-Bush campaign, to be administrator of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration; and Stephen May, a New York attorney and former mayor of Rochester, N.Y., as assistant secretary of housing and urban development for legislation.

U.S. officials traveled Thursday to Sweden by road. The other would leave later for South Africa, it was said.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique news agency mentioned in Salisbury said the Security Ministry had arrested an unspecified number of both foreigners and Mozambicans following the expulsions. They were not identified.

The ministry said Mr. Lundahl was the current CIA station chief. It named two other second secretaries, Frederick Wetering and James D. Smith, as having held the same position between late 1975 and the middle of last year.

Mozambique has close relations with Cuba. South African intelligence reports estimate there are some 2,000 Cubans and about 1,600 Russians in Mozambique involved in military and security training.

U.S. Plan to Delay Sea Law Vexes UN

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Reagan administration's decision to delay a sweeping new set of rules governing sea lanes and the mineral wealth of seabeds was greeted here with dismay and concern.

"I am very upset," said T.T.B. Koh of Singapore, a prime mover in the seven-year effort to write a treaty establishing law for the sea. "This is a major setback and I am extremely worried."

Mr. Koh, who is expected to become the new president of the UN Law of the Sea Conference, which is drafting the treaty, predicted that the administration will conclude after completing its review that U.S. interests are well served by the treaty.

The treaty has been advertised as primarily a means to control the cobalt, copper, magnesium and nickel on the ocean floor. But the principal U.S. interest is said to be strategic, to assure free passage for its fleet.

The treaty attempts to accomplish this by limiting a country's territorial waters to 12 miles from shore and assuring free navigation through narrow straits. Some nations have proclaimed that their territorial waters reached 200 miles.

The convention does limit sharply the billions of dollars' worth of minerals that could be mined from the ocean floor. Some U.S. mining companies have objected to a section of the treaty that sets aside one mining

site for the Third World for every site worked by industrial nations. The companies have argued that the seabed is best exploited by those with the technology, and that means largely U.S. concerns.

In the end, the belief at the United Nations is that the Navy will persuade the administration of its strategic interest in open sea lanes and this will outweigh any complaints from mining companies.

U.S. Legislator Urges Aid for Citizens Abroad
WASHINGTON — Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., took to the House floor to appeal for more favorable treatment of U.S. citizens living and working abroad.

Expressing dismay Wednesday over what he called the hardships faced by Americans abroad despite U.S. laws and regulations, Rep. Alexander said: "It is time we took a better look at the way we have been treating our overseas citizens and analyze their contribution from the perspective of furthering all of our long-term goals throughout the world. I am convinced that all such analyses will conclude that we must help, not hinder, our best resource abroad, our own people."

The American entrepreneur abroad does more to build respect and admiration for the free enterprise system than all the tanks and airplanes we could ever deploy," he said. "The thoughtful and dedicated overseas American does more to bring about a better understanding of our political ideas and institutions than all of the propaganda expenditures we might be tempted to use as a substitute."

Rep. Alexander charged that current tax law puts Americans abroad at a severe competitive disadvantage and urged adoption of his proposal to eliminate U.S. taxation of both earned and unearned income.

He urged Congress to study such issues as Social Security and Medicare benefits, citizenship of children born to an American parent, and educational benefits for children living abroad that make it difficult for Americans to live and work abroad.

He also called for the establishment of a nonvoting delegate in the House to represent overseas Americans.

U.S. Is Accused Of Politicizing World Hunger

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — The president of the UN World Food Council, Arturo Tanco, accused the Reagan administration Thursday of making world hunger a political issue.

Mr. Tanco, the Philippines minister of agriculture, was referring to the suspension by the U.S. of \$9.6 million of wheat shipments to Nicaragua in protest against the alleged flow of weapons from Nicaragua into El Salvador.

"No nation, especially a third-world nation, should have to go hungry, even if the political consequences dictate otherwise," he told an international food conference here.

"If the United States thinks it will be better off by slashing food aid throughout the world, it is wrong, because the potential cost will one day come due."

Because of the way the new techniques of biology evolved, recombinant DNA technology is regulated by the government while other genetic engineering techniques are not. In recombinant experiments, genetic material from two species are chemically joined together. And there have been fears that such mixing and matching of biological material could produce bacteria that might be difficult to contain and control.

The fears have greatly subsided as scientists have had more experience with the new techniques, but many of the rules, although softened, remain in place.

Allows NASA and Space Shuttle

United Press International

Japan agreed Thursday to provide an air force base in an emergency landing for the U.S. space shuttle Columbia and its two astronauts scheduled for a 54-hour flight early next month and at Edwards Air Force California.

Museum Chief

Paris — The chief of the Louvre Museum said Tuesday that the museum is planning to open a new wing in the next few months.

He said the new wing would house the museum's collection of Egyptian antiquities, which have been housed in a temporary building since 1974.

The new wing would also house the museum's collection of Greek antiquities, which have been housed in a temporary building since 1974.

Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new... except the charm.

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Trade With Iran: Too Soon

What are we to make of the resumption of wheat sales to Iran by U.S. companies? It is just six weeks since the hostages were released from their 444 days of captivity. Briefly after their return — even from this limited perspective in time it seems just a fleeting moment — they dominated the mind and the media of the United States. But now is it back to business as usual. There is something unseemly about the haste. It raises questions about the much-publicized resolve and toughness of the new president and his men.

What will the Iranians think? Will terrorists tempted to act against U.S. citizens be deterred by the administration's tough talk about not negotiating, or will they ask themselves what penalty Iran paid for tying a can to the Great Satan's tail? And what will the Soviet Union think?

Certainly, at some point, it would be desirable for the United States to restore good relations with Iran, even if on terms somewhat different from those in effect in the days of the shah. It also would be appropriate that the first contacts be commercial rather than diplomatic. And it can be argued that there is little point in putting off the inevitable. After all, there is a lot at stake in Iran in both energy and geopolitical terms

and if the United States is reticent, the Soviet Union surely won't be.

The Reagan administration made the right decision in deciding to honor the bargain reached between the Iranians and President Carter for the hostages' release. International obligations had been undertaken involving the good name and credibility of several countries other than Iran and the United States. Whatever the arguments against keeping bargains made with criminals, there was a commitment to Algeria, West Germany and Britain to carry out the agreement in good faith.

But that was the limit of the U.S. obligation. And as far as getting back into the Iranian scene quickly is concerned, the question remains with whom? Ayatollah Khomeini is 80 and ill and there is a fierce battle for power among the radical clergy, the moderates like President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Communists, military factions and others. A few wheat shipments for cash now are unlikely to earn much credit with the next ruler of Iran, whoever he may be. All they will do is make the United States look like a push-over for a collapsing outlaw regime with diminishing support at home and practically none abroad. It is too soon to resume trade with Iran.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

U.S. Defense Manifesto

The new Reagan defense paper is not so much a budget as a manifesto. Politically, it announces the administration's determination to show that the U.S. political system can carry through expensive new military programs over a protracted period, notwithstanding the other strains on U.S. resources. Geopolitically, it advertises a determination to project U.S. power around the globe — to newly critical areas like the Gulf and, for that matter, to the shores of the Soviet Union.

The budget is based on the familiar Reagan contention that the United States has failed to meet the Soviet buildup of recent years and is therefore not in a position to cope with the various probes and adventures that buildup has made possible. It is not for this administration to be more selective about the international responsibilities that the United States should be ready to bear. Rather, its choice is to show with greater certainty that it can bear them all.

This budget says that little or no part of U.S. security, broadly conceived, should rest on expectation of restraint by or cooperation with the Soviet Union. The hope is that, in practice, this approach will produce more Soviet restraint and cooperation than might otherwise be forthcoming. The military contingencies foreseen are considerable, and the five-year Reagan defense plan would let the administration meet virtually all of them.

There will be time, in the budget process, for the program choices of the Reagan Pentagon to be examined. What most needs attention now is the bold and ambitious character of the budget and especially its emphasis on improving the worldwide mobility and visibility of U.S. forces and on building up the Navy. It may help to consider two particular parties or people, among many, who will be reading the budget in their fashions.

The first would be the Politburo, perhaps Leonid Brezhnev, himself newly reconfirmed with literally all his old colleagues in the Soviet leadership. Will the Politburo be sobered by the spectacle of the United States mobilizing, or provoked to match or end-run the U.S. effort, or pleased at what it may see as the prospect of U.S. overextension? The second would be some unnamed guerrilla currently pushing his way through the mountain country of El Salvador. Will he, too, be intimidated by the bulletin his transistor radio brings him, or will he figure he should move fast to beat the buildup, or will he conclude that it confirms everything he ever thought about the inability of the North American Colossus to deal with revolutionary situations around the globe?

Every budget — every defense budget — is a wager on history, but these are some of the central questions that must now be asked.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What Price a Soviet Jew?

Without a word of explanation, the Soviet Union is again letting Jews leave in large numbers. It may be only an illusion that Moscow regulates the flow of this human traffic with its expectations of U.S. trade or other reward. But the record of a decade and the newest signal suggest such a correlation — a purposeful bartering with a people's fate. It cries out for U.S. authorities to investigate Moscow's price.

The emigres themselves have no consistent explanation for the oscillations in their exit permits. Though many are well versed in Soviet political affairs, they have been reduced to speculating about the work loads of the Soviet security policy, the whims of regional party organizations, the climate of Soviet relations with Arab nations.

But the most consistent correlation is with Soviet-U.S. commerce. Most of 250,000 Jewish emigrants since 1971 have been cleared for travel to Israel — yet two-thirds of them have ended up in the United States. And given the vociferous concern for them by American Jewish organizations, by Congress and presidential candidates, it is not unreasonable for the Kremlin to have concluded that the pace of emigration can be a valuable currency in dealings with the United States.

Just look at the pattern since 13,000 Soviet Jews were unexpectedly allowed to leave in 1971: With the signing of SALT-1, the first big wheat deal and the promise of more trade, the number rose in 1972 and 1973 to 32,000 and 35,000. Then came the Jackson-Vanik amendment, impeding trade unless Jews were allowed to leave freely, and the departures declined sharply, to 21,000 in 1974, 13,000 in 1975, 14,000 in 1976 and 17,000 in 1977. The amendment remains in

force, but with progress toward SALT-2 and a further wheat deal, emigration rose again to 29,000 in 1978 and to a record total of 51,000 in 1979. Then came Afghanistan, the wheat embargo and other trade restrictions, and the 1980 figure fell to 21,000.

Just coincidence? Perhaps. But if trade is not the explanation, there must be another. These patterns are not accidental in such a centralized society, where the Politburo often takes up the case of a single individual's emigration — and where the right of exodus for an entire ethnic group of 2 million must be a sore point in the authorities' dealings with other, larger minorities.

At the end of the Carter administration, fewer than 1,000 Jews a month were being allowed to leave. Then, at the approach of President Reagan's inauguration in mid-January, the visa stampers suddenly began working overtime — not only in Moscow but in many Soviet cities. Departures soared again to a rate of 36,000 a year, though no one knows how long it will continue.

Someone high in the U.S. government ought to ask, and keep probing for the price in commerce. No one in Moscow is foolish enough to have thought that a tough-sounding new president would alter his basic diplomacy or military spending to purchase freedom for some Jews. But some signal is apparently intended.

If there is a chance for an unacknowledged barter, of emigres in exchange for wheat or other products, the price ought to be shrewdly surmised. It is not enough to condemn those who would thus sell human beings if those in a position to buy their freedom fail to recognize the opportunity and responsibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago March 6, 1906

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Aero Club" promises to become soon a term as well known and of as much international importance as "Automobile Club." Aero clubs are in operation in France, England, the United States and many other countries where ballooning and aerial flight in general are lifting the people from dull earth. The aerial fever has quickened the pulses of the sporting and scientific enthusiasts in the United States, until the Aero Club of New York has commenced emulating its sister club in Paris. Count de la Vaux will set sail in a balloon in a few days for New York to teach the amateur American idea to sprout skyward.

Fifty Years Ago March 6, 1931

WASHINGTON — A Prohibition storm broke over the Democratic National Committee meeting at the Hotel Mayflower today when John J. Raskob, national chairman, announced his plan to solve Prohibition by granting states "home rule" on liquor. He urged party leaders to recommend to the next national convention an amendment to the Constitution allowing this plan to be put into operation. Prohibition, Mr. Raskob maintained, will undoubtedly be the major issue when the national convention meets next year. It became apparent that the attitude of Mr. Raskob and other members of the Democratic "wet" bloc threatens to split the ranks of the party.



The Discreet Charm of French Polarization

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS — Since Charles de Gaulle created the Fifth Republic in 1958, every national election in France has underlined the dilemma of how to achieve an undramatic transfer of power.

The two-round voting system ensured that left and right would line up against each other in the second poll, and offer the country not so much a choice of government as a choice of regime. The conservatives always won. But close races produced near panic among businessmen, concern over the stability of the nation, and queerness among France's allies.

When he first ran for president in 1974, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing promised to end this political polarization and create "an enlarged majority" of centrists and moderate leftists.

Some Warning

Yet there he was last Monday night, after seven years in the Elysee Palace, telling his compatriots in the best tradition of De Gaulle that the choice facing them in the next two-round presidential contest on April 26 and May 10 was between his re-election and leftist chaos.

If he left to power, he warned "all our efforts to re-establish ourselves, to restore order, all the courageous work of the past years will be dissipated in a few months."

More than any other major candidate, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has discovered the discreet charms of a renewed ideological battle. Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist standardbearer, and Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist leader, would both rather run against the president's record. Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate who has taken his party into deep political isolation, would rather run against everybody.

The president's tactic was dictated by the sudden decline in his popularity over recent months — a phenomenon attributed to rising inflation and unemployment, and his own aristocratic political style. His supporters had been arguing for weeks that he had to abandon his Olympian stance and carry out a no-holds-barred fight to prevent his opponents from setting the pace and themes of the campaign.

Besides, the Giscardists insist, the president's efforts to push reforms that would depolarize the French political scene have been rejected by the leftist opposition leaders, who failed to respond to the olive branches extended to them after their defeats in the 1974 presidential and 1978 legislative elections.

But during his term in office, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has carried out few measures that might have helped to bridge the ideological chasm in French politics. The repeated promises to decentralize power in the country, to appoint officials of different political persuasions, to make concessions to opposition ideas in Parliament have not been met.

Nowadays, even conservatives talk about the Giscardian state.

—Letters—

Neutron Bomb Fears

People in the Netherlands, West Germany, and Belgium, who took to the streets to defeat plans to produce and deploy the neutron bomb would hardly agree that "Soviet propaganda has raised irrational fears of it..." (HT, Feb. 14-15).

Nor do they "appreciate the merits of that defensive weapon," as the neutron bomb was so inoffensively described, as if to minimize the horrors it is capable of inflicting on human flesh and bones.

With NATO's decision to deploy Cruise and Pershing-2 missile systems on European soil, with the U.S. defense secretary endorsing the neutron weapon, and with the growing atmosphere of confrontation increasing the risk of war — nuclear war — the people of Europe are justifiably alarmed.

Let us hope that they take to the streets in greater numbers than ever before to demand a halt to the arms race before it puts a halt to the human race. Disarmament is the only security. Peace is the only shelter.

JANET BRUIN,
Zurich.

much the same way that people used to talk about the Gaullist state back in the 1960s.

The long list of Giscardists appointed to office includes not only most of the Cabinet, but second and third-level ranks in the national administration, the prefects who act as national government watchdogs over mayors in the provinces, the rectors of the academic world, the presidents of state enterprises, the directors of the television networks.

"It may be the president's privilege to place his followers wherever

Throughout the 1970s, the Socialist believed that the political pendulum in France was swinging leftwards, and that their alliance with an increasingly moderate Communist Party would inevitably bring them to power. Mr. Mitterrand gathered more than 49 percent of the vote in narrowly losing to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the 1974 presidential election. Three years later, the Socialist-Communist coalition won municipal elections across the country, and entered the 1978 legislative contests as the clear favorite.

As a result, in the current campaign, Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialists would rather be viewed as a center-left alternative to Giscardism — no more radical than a Christian Democratic party replacing a Christian Democratic government elsewhere in Western Europe.

"In any true democracy, Giscard would be swept from office because one would judge him on his record," said Lionel Jospin, the first secretary of the Socialist Party, pushing the idea that what is at stake is a normal alternation in governments.

Marchais Attacks

For this strategy to succeed, Mr. Mitterrand must still prove that he can govern without the counterproductive Communist party, which has stubbornly held on to about one-fifth of the electorate. His allies have asserted that there need be no Communist ministers in a Socialist Cabinet, and Mr. Mitterrand hinted that he could find enough support elsewhere — perhaps among dissident neo-Gaullists — to form a viable government if elected.

But Mr. Marchais, who is attacking the Socialists at least as hard as he is criticizing the president, insists that any leftist government would have to include Communist ministers and take into account his party's program.

And to the extent that this is believed by a majority of the French, President Giscard d'Estaing may well be successful in diverting attention away from his own record to the perennial issue of conservative stability versus leftist disorder.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

'Mitterrand would rather be viewed as a center-left alternative to Giscardism — no more radical than a Social Democrat replacing a Christian Democrat'

er he can," said Pierre Manroy, a Socialist Party leader. "But what grates is his insistence that partisanship has not been the criterion."

Yet this time around, it is not in the interest of the Socialist candidate, Mr. Mitterrand, to hold out the illusion that a leftist victory will lead to a wholesale purge of government, a radically new economic policy and a sharp change in French positions in foreign affairs.

But the center-right government maintained control of Parliament after the Communists turned against their Socialist allies and retreated back to Stalinist orthodoxy. The worldwide dimension of the economic crisis has eroded the credibility of left-wing ideological solutions even among significant numbers of French trade unionists. And the country's traditionally leftist intellectuals seem to have entered a long period of disenchantment with Marxism.

'Qadhafi in Chad'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When Ronald Reagan was asked by Walter Cronkite about the Soviet feelers for a summit conference, the president allowed as how "it would make it a lot easier" if the imperialism of Soviet surrogates were to be moderated. The first example he pointed to: "Qadhafi in Chad."

While the U.S. dovetails is all afire about its plans to protect a small, neighboring nation, El Salvador, from Communist takeover, it is silent about the recent seizure of Chad — a half-million-square-mile nation, twice the size of Texas — by the Libyan dictator, Moammar Qadhafi.

Nobody disputes the extent of the Soviet presence in Libya. Thirty-five hundred Soviet and East German advisers help command Col. Qadhafi's 35,000-man army, training the Libyans in the use of Soviet weaponry, while Soviet pilots show Libyans how to fly the latest MiG-25s and MiG-27s.

Complacent

But the doves in Congress, many of whom stepped in the Ford administration from preventing the Soviet-Cuban takeover of Angola in 1975, are complacent about the Soviet-Libyan takeover of Chad.

They view the Libyan strongman as an Arab aberration, a passionate nut who provides a haven for professional terrorists, criticizes the Palestine Liberation Organization for being insufficiently anti-Israel, who lures a presidential brother to gain influence at the White House, who proclaims himself the leader of a mysterious "third force" in the world — but who is nobody to take seriously.

Col. Qadhafi is no nut. He has proven himself to be a shrewd, charismatic leader with messianic vision; like Fidel Castro, he is dependent for arms on the Soviet Union, but unlike Mr. Castro, his country sells 700,000 barrels of oil to the United States every day.

Superpower Friend

He has a strategic mission that not enough of us take seriously: to undermine and help overthrow the conservative Arab states like Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Morocco; to establish a Saharan empire stretching across North Africa to the Gulf; and then to bridge the Arab and African worlds with a reach south through Chad to Zaire and Uganda.

How is he going to do this from a base of 3 million Libyans? Egyptians outnumber Libyans more than 13 to 1; there are even more Israelis than Libyans. Answer:

with money, daring, and a superpower friend.

Col. Qadhafi systematically supports rebellion and terrorism throughout the Arab world, from the Polisario guerrillas for the King of Morocco to the Palestinian Arabs gunning for the Egyptian president. He is putting together his "pan-Arab Legion" and has achieved new momentum with the conquest of Chad.

From Chad, he gathers new forces to threaten the Sudan, which would give him control of the headwaters of the Nile, and an ability to inflict great damage on his hated Egyptian rival. Chad also borders on Niger, which is thought to be as rich in uranium as Chad.

Grist for Novelists

But to dominate the Arab-African world, he needs the ultimate weapon: an atomic device. That is where his money talks. Twenty billion dollars in oil profits every year can help buy his "Islamic bomb."

The Pakistanis regularly and furiously deny that Col. Qadhafi is financing their atomic development; but 20 tons of "yellowcake," a uranium oxide that can be processed into nuclear fuel, was stolen

by Libyans in Niger two years ago. Col. Qadhafi with a bomb would be a super-Khomeini, holding nations hostage.

Up to now, such fear of Col. Qadhafi has been grist for best-selling novelists, but his seizure two months ago of a southern neighbor show the colonel to be more than a paperback tiger.

The French, whose African interests are threatened, are miffed; the African states, worried about their own internal opposition, are making surly noises — although Tanzania cheerfully sold 1,000 Libyan prisoners back to Col. Qadhafi for \$40 million. Egypt's Anwar Sadat, who was restrained by the Carter administration from answering provocative actions along his Libyan frontier, undoubtedly feels threatened by reports of Col. Qadhafi's purchase of Soviet SS-12 missiles whose 300-mile range endangers Nile dams.

'Off the Board'

"If Reagan expects to be treated seriously by the Russians," says a chess player I know, "he'll have to take a couple of pieces off the board."

Let Chad become this generation's Sudentland, the Soviet Union's latest Libyan mischief calls for local response by France and Chad's African neighbors. In addition, the United States should no longer actively discourage President Sadat from taking whatever action is in Egypt's military and economic interests.

But a local response to the Libyan aggression needs some assurance that the Russians will not intervene — hence, the strategic importance of the suggestion that a summit may be possible if the Russians were to back off their support of "Qadhafi in Chad."

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Europe's Bid on Mideast

By Wayland Young

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher's visit to Washington is no doubt have different effects on different aspects of European-U.S. relations. One can only hope it will be most marked on policy towards the Middle East. West European opinion has sometimes been stung into silence by strength of U.S. misapprehensions both in the last days of President Jimmy Carter and also, unfortunately, in the first of President Reagan.

Let us start from the realities. Oil. West Germany's dependence on oil from the Gulf is 2 1/2 times that of the United States, Britain is three times, Japan's is 10 times, and that of France is 15 times. Ponder those facts. It adds another to them: U.S. oil consumption over here is about that of Western Europe. And to add yet another: If the United States were, whether for national or international reasons or both, to reduce its oil consumption to West European level, it would once again become an oil exporting country and there would be U.S. interest in the Gulf. The fact is that the United States does not have as much at stake in the Gulf as the European community.

Tunnel Vision

What is more, the U.S. trade and political presence in the Middle East dates only from World War II. The European presence dates from the Roman empire. Neither the short U.S. association nor the skew imposed on U.S. policy by the Jewish vote are enough to justify U.S. insistence on any solutions, or the tunnel vision which does not see beyond Cas David. European governments also have parliaments, and should be seen as a "political life" as Congress is to the U.S. administration.

Whenever you turn in Western Asia an Arab-Israeli solution shows up at once as the preferred of all solutions: U.S. insistence towards Israel over the 20 years has prevented the United States from doing anything useful about Afghanistan, about the Iraq war, about the potential Soviet threat to those oil supplies which are so much less important to the United States than they are to Europe. The Camp David agreements, which were skillfully and dutifully negotiated, were succeeded by a fit of exhaustion in Washington. It was very good to have got so much Israeli-Egyptian agreement.

Misconceived

But the idea of "building on it" was always misconceived. How could President Anwar Sadat speak for the Palestinians, let alone the Jordanians and Syrians? They wouldn't let him, he doesn't even want to, and never has. He has done his bit, and he has gone to Luxembourg to encounter the European initiative.

On June 30, Israel has an election, and perhaps the Labor Party will win. The next day Lord Canning, the British foreign minister, becomes chairman of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, and takes over the work now being carried out by his Dutch colleague Christoph van der Klauw. Sir Mon Peres is known to think this is not on Israel's side. Whatever the reality of Israel's nuclear armament, it is certainly so that Arab countries have more room to get away from blast and fallout than Israel has, and it is quite possible that they would be more inclined to accept self-immolation in a nuclear exchange.

So it is important to see the "European initiative" clearly and to stop the abuse. Lord Canning is not "seeking to promote" the cause of Yasser Arafat" or to "place Camp David with a simple sellout of Israel." Israel's future security depends on peace: there are no weapons or frontiers which provide it.

Not a Betrayal

The "initiative" consists at the moment of a discussion document between the 10 governments of the European Economic Community. Since Israel is intransigent, and the United States is inactive in the area, since the document is based solely on UN Resolution 242, some constructive suggestions about Palestinian self-determination, and since the oil danger Western Europe is far greater than that to the United States, how can anyone expect Western Europe to proceed? It should be clear to any careful reader that the document is intended to make it Arab think: not to betray Israel.

Western Europe does this because it wants peace, and it is peace because it only wants peace. If it could get oil only by war, would still want peace.

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Proposed Increases in U.S. Arms Budget Signal Major Reversal of National Priorities

Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new military budget, following a large domestic budget as a basic and significant part of the national defense program of Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965, signals the expansion of an long-term effort to put the United States in a stronger position militarily, if it wants to deal with the instability in the Gulf, accepting that conventional war is more than in Europe.

It goes beyond the buildup by former President Jimmy Carter of strategic forces with an expensive new manned bomber and a surge of naval growth. And by emphasizing the need for a quick strategic

new military doctrine and unveiled no grand revision of national strategy in arguing for a nearly \$33-billion increase in military appropriations over the Carter budgets for 1981 and 1982. Implicitly he accepted the premises of the Carter budget that the U.S. land-based deterrent was in jeopardy and that the greatest immediate threat of conflict lay not in Europe but in the Gulf, requiring improved naval forces, more funds for rapid deployment and greater worldwide mobility for U.S. forces.

The fault in the Carter defense budget was "not so much that it omitted critical programs entirely

in order fully to fund others, but rather that it failed to provide full funding for many programs it conceded were necessary but felt unable to afford," Mr. Weinberger contended.

Increased Spending

The numbers that he reported on Wednesday for 1981 and 1982 only hint at the magnitude of the effort that the administration has in mind. Pentagon briefings papers not only showed increases in military spending authority of 12.4 percent in 1981 and 14.6 percent in 1982, but 7 percent a year through the mid-1980s, boosting the mil-

itary budget to \$367.5 billion in 1986, nearly \$50 billion above the projected Carter figure for that year.

Moreover, the administration plans to seek congressional approval for multiyear funding of weapons procurement to help, in Mr. Weinberger's phrase, rebuild the industrial base of the nation's military-industrial complex. To recruit and hold military personnel, he has recommended a total military pay raise of 17 percent for 1981 and stuck with an additional 9.1-percent increase for next fall.

It is the long-term trends that the Reagan administration is bent

on reversing — one of them being what Mr. Weinberger called the investment gap between the estimated levels of Soviet and U.S. military spending and the steady decline of the military share of the U.S. federal budget.

Future Strength

During the last decade, he contended, Washington had not only not maintained a competitive position with the Russians but had also been a bad example for its allies. "If we continue at anything like the levels of expenditure of the recent past," the defense secretary argued, "by the mid-1980s, we will clearly be second in military power

to the Soviet Union, with all of the consequences that would entail for our own security, the cohesion of our alliances and the worldwide protection of our interests."

What the Reagan circle sees is that during the Vietnam War years military spending reached a peak of 43.2 percent of the federal budget in 1968 but declined to 22.9 percent in 1970, as the war wound down and as the domestic programs of Mr. Johnson's Great Society period absorbed more funds.

"With the Iranian crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979, military spending rose slightly, reaching nearly 24 percent this year. The Reagan target is to increase that share to 32 percent by 1984, primarily by shrinking the growth of domestic programs," Mr. Weinberger said.

In an echo of Mr. Reagan's statements during the presidential campaign, the defense secretary declared the administration's dedication to arms control and repeating the White House conviction that Moscow would not agree to favorable terms "unless we ourselves are fully prepared to compete."

Previously, he had suggested that it would take about six months for the new administration to be ready to talk seriously with Moscow about arms control. On Wednesday, he let it be known that by summer or fall he would

make a decision on how to deploy the MX mobile missile, would probably have contracts for a new manned bomber, and would be moving more vigorously toward a refurbished and expanded surface Navy to go along with the delivery of the first nuclear-armed Trident submarine.

But although his reception from the strongly conservative, defense-oriented Senate Armed Services Committee was very warm on Wednesday, there are hints that in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives he may run into trouble.

U.K. Denies B-52 Reports

LONDON (AP) — The British Foreign Office said Thursday that no decision had been made on whether to accept U.S. B-52 bombers on the British-owned Indian-Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Reports in Washington said that the U.S. administration was seeking funds to widen runways on Diego Garcia to permit the bombers to use the island air base. The Foreign Office said: "No decision to use Diego Garcia for B-52s has been made. Equally, no decision has been made to upgrade the runway in Diego Garcia to accommodate B-52s. No such decisions would be made without prior consultation with the British government."

Liberal Leader Assails Reagan Budget Plans

Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — AFL-CIO Lane Kirkland has delivered a scathing attack on President Reagan's economic program as "a set of contradictory signals" in response to Mr. Reagan's budget.

Reagan budget constitutes a costly roll of the dice ever for this nation by policy-makers," Mr. Kirkland said in a speech Wednesday in the harshness of the administration and tax reduction program so far in contrast to the testimony by a major

administration is gambling the well-being of those who would gamble, in order to be a sure winner for the who are not asked to take

any of the risk," Mr. Kirkland said.

Responding that he was troubled by the tenor of Mr. Kirkland's testimony, Budget Committee Chairman James R. Jones, D-Okla., said that it was "180 degrees different from what is being recommended to this committee" and contrary to what he called a mandate to cut government spending.

Democratic Response

Meanwhile, House Democrats mounted what was advertised in advance as the beginning of a Democratic response to the Reagan economic program, a "testing of the waters" to see how far the party should go in criticizing Reagan economic policies. But only half the designated speakers turned up for what amounted to a desultory exchange of interest-free remarks.

Mr. Kirkland called for virtually total rejection of Mr. Reagan's



Lane Kirkland

program as inequitable, unfair and shortsighted. Asked at one point whether Congress should give Mr. Reagan what he wanted on the theory that this was the only way to prove that his plan would not work, Mr. Kirkland said that it would amount to "giving hypocrisy a bad name."

Mr. Kirkland, a prime mover in a coalition of 157 groups that are fighting Mr. Reagan's economic program, challenged the basic premise of the president's budget-cutting drive: That spending and deficits cause inflation. In fact, he said, spending retrenchment and inflation have occurred simultaneously in recent years.

Mr. Kirkland was especially critical of the administration's plan to cut trade adjustment assistance for workers whose jobs are jeopardized by imports, restrict money available for Medicaid, eliminate the minimum Social Security benefit and cut out public service jobs. "The cuts do not cut the cost of social programs," he said. "They defer some and shift others to the budgets of the states, localities and the poor."

As for Mr. Reagan's proposed tax cut of 30 percent over three years, he said: "Those families who have suffered the sharpest declines in living standards due to inflation get the least benefit from the tax cut proposal." The administration's business tax cuts, he added, would help "finance speculative ventures, corporate takeovers, industrial flight or foreign expansion at the expense of U.S. jobs."

Senate Panel Gives Reagan First Victory On Budget Cuts, Drops Milk Price Rise

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress took its first vote on President Reagan's proposed budget cuts Wednesday and the president easily won as the Senate Agriculture Committee agreed 14 to 2 to skip a scheduled April 1 increase in dairy price supports.

This change in the law would save the Treasury \$147 million this year, a significant symbolic victory for Mr. Reagan. The committee vote was a defeat for an interest group that has traditionally enjoyed remarkable political success in Congress — and has been remarkably generous in contributions to members.

The White House had worked hard to win this first test of its policies, and now hopes for a speedy and decisive final Senate vote on the floor. But the legislation eliminating the April 1 adjustment in dairy price supports will also have to clear the Democratic House this month to become law, and the prospects for favorable House action are problematical at best.

Hazardous Course

Indeed, the fact that the measure must still negotiate a hazardous course through the House Agriculture Committee and the full House probably contributed to the

size of Mr. Reagan's victory in the Senate committee Wednesday.

Important segments of the powerful dairy lobby decided not to try to fight the administration in the Republican Senate. The absence of heavy lobbying and the unusual presence of seven television cameras in the Agriculture Committee's modest meeting room to record the day's decision might have induced some senators who might otherwise have voted against the change to go along with the president.

A popular subject for discussion

Aquino Now Says He Wants to Run

MANILA — Opposition leader Benigno Aquino, who is living in the United States, now wants to run against President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the first presidential election in the Philippines in 12 years despite the threat by Mr. Marcos to arrest him if he returns. Mr. Aquino's lawyer has said: "A month ago he said he would not run."

The lawyer, former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, said Wednesday that several opposition groups are willing to draft Mr. Aquino as their candidate but that one major problem is that he may not be qualified to run because he is only 48.

Proposed constitutional amendments provide that candidates must be at least 50 years old. Mr. Marcos is calling a plebiscite next month to seek their ratification, followed by elections he has tentatively set for June 7.

at Wednesday's meeting was President Reagan's mandate from the voters. Sen. Edward Zorinsky, D-Nebr., called Wednesday's vote "a litmus test" of the senators' determination to cut the budget. He then read a letter from a constituent urging support for the budget cuts, a letter that Sen. Zorinsky said was typical of the mail he was getting.

Many members of the committee were clearly uncomfortable about casting a vote that seemed to go against the interests of dairy farmers. Chairman Jesse Helms, R-N.C., introduced the session as a meeting on "one of the most effective agricultural programs we have, the dairy program."

Like many other committee members, Sen. Helms has received substantial political contributions from the big dairy cooperatives — \$10,500 in 1980, \$8,000 from the co-ops that lobbied against Wednesday's bill. In all, the three principal political action committees of the dairy farmers gave \$146,400 to committee members since 1976, according to figures compiled by Common Cause.

In an effort to sweeten the pill to dairy farmers, several members of the committee pressed in vain for an amendment to the bill postponing the April 1 price support increase which will rise from \$33.10 to \$14 a hundredweight if this bill is not enacted.

Full Senate action on the bill is expected soon, and passage seems likely. Then the pressure will be on in the House, where pro-dairy members will only have to stall the bill until April 1 to frustrate this first budget-cutting initiative by the new administration.

Nazi Guilty in Slaying of Black Joggers in Utah

Wayne King
New York Times Service

SALE CITY — After 14 deliberation, an all-white jury found a man guilty Wednesday of slaying two young black joggers in Salt Lake City.

Joseph Paul Franklin, 34, a former Klansman and a member of the Nazi Party, returned to court for the first time Tuesday after an outburst and a charge with the judge. He was silent as the jury returned the guilty verdicts.

Franklin, 18, Aug. 20, was sentenced for each life in prison.

District Judge Bruce S. March 23 as the date he heard a presentencing report.

Prosecutor, Steven Stuart, a U.S. attorney, was thanked by Theodore Fields, the father of the slain men. He was pleased by the verdict and consistent with the

The prosecution conceded from the beginning that its case was circumstantial because no witnesses had identified Mr. Franklin as the slayer, although he was placed near the scene an hour before the shooting by the testimony of two hitchhikers. The murder weapon was never recovered.

Thus, the government presented testimony from a number of witnesses that was intended to demonstrate Mr. Franklin's pathological racial hatred, bolstered by the testimony of others that he boasted of the slayings to them.

A prostitute testified that she had spent an evening with Mr. Franklin in which he talked at length about his racial beliefs, referring to blacks as "dumb apes" and telling her that he could kill two black men and "get away with it."

Two inmates who said they had met Mr. Franklin while all three men were being held in the Salt Lake County Jail testified that he had described how he planned and carried out the killings. Mr. Franklin's 17-year-old former wife, Anita Cooper, testified that he admitted the killings to her in a telephone call after his arrest in Florida.

The defense seemed to rely most heavily on testimony by an ophthalmologist and an Army weapons instructor. They testified that it would have been extremely difficult for a man with Mr. Franklin's visual impairments to have fired a rifle with the speed and accuracy indicated by the wounds in the two men's bodies, who were felled by six rapid shots. Franklin is blind in one eye and has less than perfect vision in the other.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

THE GAMBON 2 - (OV) DOLBY DIGITAL - (OV) DOLBY DIGITAL - (OV) 70 mm DOLBY DIGITAL - (OV) DOLBY DIGITAL

DIVINE BETTE MIDLER



Divine Madness

France Eases Neo-Nazi's Term

PARIS — The French Court of Appeals has reduced and suspended the prison sentence of a neo-Nazi leader but ordered him to pay \$6,600 for articles he wrote for an extreme-right magazine.

The charges against Marc Fredriksen, 44, a bank worker, stemmed from his writings for the now-defunct "Our Europe." The publication was circulated by a neo-Nazi group, FANE (Federation d'Action Nationale et Européenne), which he led. The group was ordered disbanded by the French government last September.

A court last Oct. 17 ruled that Mr. Fredriksen's articles incited "hate and racial violence" and sentenced him to an 18-month prison term. But on Wednesday, the appeals court reduced the sentence to a 15-month suspended term. The court, however, kept intact a \$600 fine and ordered him to pay \$1,200 to each of the five French anti-racist organizations that filed the suit.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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INDIAN PROTEST — Police in the western Indian city of Ahmadabad attack stone-throwing student demonstrators protesting against the reservation of seats in schools and colleges for Hindu outcasts and members of India's tribal communities. In Baroda city in Gujarat state, scores of student protesters were reported injured in similar clashes with police.

Dutch House Backs Subs For Taiwan

Cabinet's Approval Had Been Opposed

The Associated Press
THE HAGUE — The parliament, reversing itself a second time, voted formally Thursday to accept the government's decision to approve the sale of two submarines to Taiwan, a move harshly criticized by the Chinese government in Peking.

Meanwhile, Dutch Ambassador Jan Kneppelhout left Peking for home Thursday following China's demand that he be recalled. In issuing a formal protest against the sale last Friday, China also announced the recall of its ambassador from The Hague, but this was a formality since there has been no Chinese ambassador in the Netherlands for the last five months.

The parliamentary outcome had been clear since Feb. 26, when dissidents within the Christian Democratic Party of the ruling coalition said they would not challenge the government on the submarines issue.

Thursday, the lower house defeated two motions, one "regretting" the government's decision and a second, tougher one "disproving" it. Only the opposition parties supported them.

\$450-Million Deal
In December, parliament narrowly approved the Cabinet's decision to grant an export permit to the Rijn-Scheide-Verolme shipyard in Rotterdam, which is negotiating a \$450-million deal with Taiwan that includes the sale of the two submarines.

But then China stepped up pressure on the Netherlands, saying arms sales to Taiwan would be considered interference in internal Chinese affairs and would have drastic consequences.

On Feb. 3, after China took steps to lower diplomatic relations to the charge d'affaires level, parliament called on the government to withdraw the permit.

But when the government announced it would stand by the decision because of the employment the deal would provide, a majority in parliament refused to force a confrontation three months before elections.

Tornado in Bangladesh
United Press International
NEW DELHI — A tornado struck northeastern Bangladesh, killing at least 15 people and injuring 800, the Press Trust of India reported Wednesday. It tore up parts of the Mymensingh and Comilla districts, destroying 5,000 houses.

Adm. Merlin O'Neill
WASHINGTON (WP) — Adm. Merlin O'Neill, 82, commandant of the Coast Guard from 1950 to 1954 and a decorated veteran of World War II campaigns in the Pacific and the Mediterranean, died Saturday of heart failure.

Fears of Racial Strife Growing in Britain

By Susan Roberts

Reuters
LONDON — The first big march against racism by young blacks has heightened fears that Britain is heading for racial clashes, spurred on by economic recession.

Leaders of 6,000 marchers on Monday bore a coffin through central London to symbolize the deaths of 13 black teenagers in a fire they say was started by racists. They claim the white community has shown only indifference.

The victims died at an all-night party on Jan. 18 in New Cross, a run-down South London suburb. Guests said the fire was caused by something hurled through a window. Forensic evidence suggests it was a paint thinner.

Taken together with reports that white working-class rowdies are turning to race attacks and joining neo-Nazi groups, the tragedy has raised tensions among Britain's 2 million blacks who are concentrated in a few inner city areas.

Alarmed by prospects of violence, the government has banned a counter march

planned by the white extremist National Front that would have passed the fire-gutted house.

Warnings of race conflict are nothing new in Britain and politicians counsel against exaggerated fears. But there has been an increase in attacks on blacks and Asian-owned stores and a rise in fringe neo-Nazi activity.

The skinheads, a white youth cult, who wear cropped hair, tight T-shirts, drainpipe jeans and heavy steel-capped boots, are a target of neo-Nazi recruiters. "We're the new working class," said the leader of a group in Hounslow, in West London, who leads his followers in chants of "siege hell" at rock concerts.

"We're pleased Prince Charles is getting married. We're all Wasps (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) we fight for the flag. The swastika now stands for anti-black," said another skinhead.

Many blacks feel the police have been tardy in their investigation of the fire — which the police deny — and were angry that it took Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher five weeks to express her sympathy to relatives. They believe that if white children had been

involved the tragedy would have received huge public and press attention.

Seventeen policemen were injured during Monday's march and 23 blacks arrested.

The rise in racial attacks recently caused race relations group to present Home Secretary William Whitelaw with 250 documented cases in the past 18 months.

They included cases involving Jews and Moslems. In one instance, pig heads were left outside several mosques and synagogues. Estimates of the number of whites attached to fringe neo-Nazi groups run as high as 10,000.

The National Front, a far right political group which denies it is neo-Nazi but admits it is racist, has another 5,000 or so members and has unsuccessfully contested parliamentary seats.

Blacks rioted in Bristol in western England last year, burning five police cars and highlighting the plight of black youngsters living in blighted city areas, usually jobless and alienated from white culture.

With Britain gripped by recession and 2.2 million unemployed, intense competition for jobs tends to leave black youths behind.

Frank Maguire, Maverick Ulster MP, Dies

The Associated Press

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland — Frank Maguire, 51, a maverick Northern Ireland member of Parliament who helped bring down James Callaghan's Labor government in 1979, died Thursday after a heart attack.

Mr. Maguire, a Catholic, was in his younger days active in the Republican movement and was interned by the British for two years in the late 1950s. As an independ-

ent he continued to support the reunification of Ireland.

He had represented the Fermanagh and South Tyrone district since 1974, but during his seven

years in the House of Commons he showed little interest in parliamentary proceedings. He rarely attended the House, never made a speech or asked a question.

However, he was at least twice at the center of crucial votes. He supported Mr. Callaghan's government on several key issues, but his abstention in a final vote of confidence in 1979 contributed to the downfall of the last Labor government. In the election that followed, Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives won office.

Mr. Maguire, who lived above a tavern he ran in Lisnaskea, was an outspoken critic of prison conditions for IRA guerrillas.

He was a close friend of Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the leading civil rights campaigner. He visited her several times in hospital as she was recovering from gunshot wounds received in an assassination attempt at her Northern Ireland home Jan. 16.

Paul Hoerbiger
VIENNA (UPI) — Paul Hoerbiger, 87, who acted in about 300 German and Austrian films between 1927 and 1945, died Thursday. Shortly before the end of World War II he was imprisoned for resistance against the Nazis.

VW Jet-Car Driver Killed
United Press International
TAMPA, Fla. — The driver of an experimental jet-powered Volkswagen car was killed after he lost control of the vehicle while roaring down a runway at Vandenberg Airport at 150 mph.

Anti-Fire System Blamed in Death Of Soviet Sailors on Nuclear Sub

Reuters

TOKYO — All nine sailors killed aboard a Soviet nuclear submarine off the southern Japanese island of Okinawa last Aug. 21 were suffocated by the ship's fire-fighting system, Soviet sources said here Thursday.

"They all smothered to death," the sources said, giving the first Soviet account of what happened aboard the 5,900-ton submarine before it was found floating powerless.

The incident led to a protest to Moscow by Japan.

The Soviet sources said that after a short circuit a fire broke out in the bow of the Echo-1 class training ship.

concerned. Inert gas immediately filled the compartments, putting out the fire but making the compartments uninhabitable," the sources said.

"All crew in the compartments were killed."

The sources said the captain, following regulations, removed the core from the ship's nuclear reactor as soon as the fire became known. They added that the submarine had no nuclear weapons on board.

The sources said that after a short circuit a fire broke out in the bow of the Echo-1 class training ship.

"The captain immediately activated the automatic fire-fighting system to affect the compartments

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Amoco Cadiz Captain Blamed in Spill

United Press International

LONDON — The 1.2-million-barrel oil spill from the tanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of France three years ago was caused by a steering breakdown and the "inexcusable failure" of the captain to put out an urgent distress signal, an inquiry board said on Thursday.

The Amoco Cadiz, a U.S.-owned supertanker sailing under

the Liberian flag, broke in half on March 17, 1978, off Brittany, spilling its cargo into the sea.

The Liberian Marine Board of Investigation said that the loss of the ship was due to the steering breakdown, the lack of communication between Amoco Cadiz captain Pasquale Bardani and a tugboat trying to pull it to safety, and "the ultimately inexcusable failure of the master of the Amoco Cadiz

to send out a general distress signal until the situation became hopeless."

Mr. Bardani's masters' license, suspended at the time of the accident, was restored on Thursday by Liberia. Maritime commissioner Philip T. Bowen said, "Three years of punishment is enough."

Mr. Bowen assailed the French government for interfering with the Liberian investigation. "The French government reacted by arresting the master of the Amoco Cadiz while he was being interviewed, and confiscated very important documents from the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz."

He said that the lesson of the Amoco Cadiz was "that human error is a casualty factor which can be minimized, but never eliminated." In the case of the Amoco Cadiz, "unhappily, the master of the ship and to a degree the master of the tug failed, even in the peculiar context in this casualty, in which a mechanical failure was the root cause."

He said the board had determined that, once the steering failed, "there is no action that could have been taken by any of those concerned following the mechanical failure which would have averted the eventual stranding of the vessel and consequent pollution of the Brittany coast."

New Terms for Observer Merger With a Paper Owned by Lonhro

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — The chairman of the board of the Atlantic Richfield Co. has announced new terms for a merger of the Observer, a British weekly newspaper, with a subsidiary of the multinational Lonhro company owned by Roland Rowland.

The Richfield chairman, Robert O. Anderson, said on Wednesday that in a revised financial arrangement Atlantic Richfield would accept £3 million cash (about \$6.6 million) and a 20 percent interest in the George Outram Co., a Lonhro subsidiary that publishes the Glasgow Herald, rather than the 40 percent stock interest originally planned.

"We have agreed to the part-cash arrangement," Mr. Anderson said, "because we hope it will help avoid an extended review of the merger by the British Monopolies Commission, which could take several months. We share a concern that such a lengthy review could

affect the continuity of the Observer, and we do not wish to see this happen."

The merger had been the subject of 15 months of secret discussion between Aroo and Lonhro. The Observer's editor, Donald Treford, and its employees were not informed of the discussions.

Dutch Defense Aide Held as Spy Suspect

United Press International

THE HAGUE — The Dutch police announced the arrest of a Defense Ministry official on suspicion of trying to sell NATO and Dutch military secrets to a foreign power.

The name of the suspect was withheld. The police said he was not involved in policymaking but had access to documents up to the "very secret" classification. They added that "no information has been passed."

29 Die in Lima Jail Riot

United Press International

LIMA — At least 29 inmates were killed and 22 others injured in a night of rioting that swept El Sexto Prison in central Lima, officials said Thursday.

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Greek Publisher Caught Fleeing

The Associated Press

ATHENS — The publisher of the Avriani, a Sunday newspaper, tried to flee the country Wednesday after an appeals court upped a two-year prison sentence posed on him last December, police said. He had been convicted of defaming Premier George K.

The publisher, Gerassimos Kouris, had been sentenced to lower court after publishing an article accusing Mr. Rallis, a

Leno, of evading duties on a hot exclusive sportswear that she

ports.

Before the sentence was affirmed, Mr. Kouris left the courtroom with his lawyers, according to court officials. They said he was later stopped at the Athens airport when he tried to leave the country.

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Creativity

Age Needn't Dull Mind

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service
[ORK] — Are all of us doomed to an old age of declining vitality — a future of failing intellectual powers and innovative...

Personalities

Carl Davis: Scoring for Films, TV

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The applause at the polyvalent, tricolored conclusion of Abel Gance's 1927 silent film epic, "Napoleon," at 5:15 Sunday afternoon at the Empire Theater, Leicester Square, was not only for the absent Gance, now 91 and living in France, nor alone for the present Kevin Brownlow, who had restored the film to something approximating its original shape and length...

As a free-lance composer, he has worked for both BBC-TV and Thames Television, and it was the latter, as co-sponsor with the British Film Institute and Images Film Archive of these showings of "Napoleon," who commissioned the score, doubt-



Carl Davis: 'I'm not a frustrated classicist.'

less encouraged by the command of period style displayed in the music he provided last year for "Hollywood," a 13-part Thames history of the silent film era.

His mastery of styles and his familiarity with just about every idiom from Renaissance to rock, are the result of native musical curiosity combined with a gift for sight reading at the piano, that led him into — for a composer — a highly unorthodox career, staff pianist for the Robert Shaw Chorale, coach for the New York City Opera and rehearsal pianist for the Royal Danish Ballet, punctuated by academic study at the New England Conservatory of Music and with Paul Nordoff at Bard College.

His facility as pianist and reader nudged him toward a career as musical handyman, but hardly toward the heights he has now attained. Composition made the difference, and that came fairly late in the game, which explains his sporadic academic experience. It happened in Philadelphia while on tour with the Robert Shaw Chorale. As he tells it:

"There were some of us on the tour who played chamber music together in our spare time. We were in Presser's Music Store discussing what Brahms or Beethoven trios we might get hold of, when I glanced at a book of blank manuscript paper lying on the counter. The empty page was so inviting! I wanted to fill it with music. It seemed the natural thing to do. So I bought the paper and composed some songs to poems by my favorite poet, e.e. cummings, and a trio for two clarinets and bassoon, booked a studio for 10 days ahead when we played in Nashville, and did a demo tape with musicians and singers from the Chorale. From that moment I was hooked on composition, and used the tape to get into Bard College and study with Paul Nordoff."

Composers today can be divided roughly into two categories. In one are those who earn a living in the academic world or the musical bureaucracy in order to write music for which there is little or no demand. They are the ones who are taken seriously by "serious" critics. In the other category are those who earn a living by supplying the very great demand of the theater world — films, television, incidental music for plays and theatrical arrangements. Because they work to order, so to speak, it is their misfortune — or maybe their good fortune — to be overlooked by the critics.

It is a craftsman's world, and Davis approached the "Napoleon" score with a craftsman's zeal and with a craftsman's skills, spending hours with a video cassette copy of the film.

The job was to select the music suited to period, location, situation and character, to determine exact durations, cut accordingly, fashion joints, reorchestrate and supply original music when required.

What the audience experienced last Sunday took older heads back to the days when every major movie house in the larger cities had its own orchestra and musical director. Only this was on a grand scale. It received almost no critical notice, but Carl Davis is not complaining. "I'm not a frustrated classicist," he says. "What I do, I like doing. But I'm doing it for a living, and I'm not ashamed of being paid for it. But then that was Mozart's point of view — and Verdi's and Beethoven's!"

Music

Bernstein's Love Affair With Vienna

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune
VIENNA — Leonard Bernstein's long-running love affair with Vienna is currently at a peak with the production of his "Mass" — the German-language premiere of this "theater piece for singers, players and dancers," and the first production of a work by an American composer in that operatic sanctum sanctorum, the Vienna State Opera.

"You are in the world Bernstein capital," Marcel Prawy exulted as he directed curtain calls for the huge cast after the fourth performance. The enthusiastic audience seemed to include many from outside the usual operatic crowd. "We expected a success, but it's a real hit," Prawy said, adding that a revival is planned next season.

Prawy, *Chefdirigant* of the Staatsoper, is also translator and producer of several of Bernstein's stage works and, in particular, the organizer and overall producer of this version of "Mass," modeled on, but by no means a copy of, the 1971 original at the Kennedy Center in Washington.

Prawy conceded that there had been plenty of opposition to putting it on in the big house on the Ringstrasse. Vienna remains arch-conservative, and many persons who embrace our Bernstein's interpretations of Beethoven, Stravinsky and Mahler, are considerably more reserved about Bernstein the composer. A typical critical reaction was Franz Endler's in Die Presse, praising the work but finding that like Walter von Stokowicz among the Mastersingers it was "fehl am Ort," in the wrong place. He did not mention that in "Die Meistersinger," Walter eventually wins out.

The organizational demands for this project were enormous. Even though the work was being given in German, Bernstein's musical and scenic requirements often call for specifically American talents, and his pop ecumenism cries out for a multinational cast. Prawy used some house Americans, like Melanle Holliday, who was in the Vienna staging of Bernstein's "Candide" and is the Volkoper's Queen of the Night, and Reid Bunger, an American baritone at the Staatsoper, as well as individual performers imported from the Americas; there were real Viennese, like Franz Wechsler in the central role of the celebrant, an astonishingly poised soloist from the Vienna Choir Boys, the Vienna Philharmonic in the pit and native rock and blues groups on the stage.



Celebrant and dancer in a scene from "Mass" in Vienna.

One rock on which the production almost foundered was the need for classically trained wind players who could perform on-stage. "I went to Graz University and persuaded them to declare it curriculum," Prawy said. "So 21 wind players learned these difficult parts on school time."

"Mass" takes the Roman Catholic liturgy as its framework and intersperses it with words by Bernstein and Stephen Schwartz ("Cocospelli") so that the faith implicit in the liturgy is challenged by skepticism and doubt. Musically it is as heterogeneous as Bernstein's own career, ranging aesthetically from the "Missa Solemnis" to "West Side Story" to rock Bible epics, from the deeply felt to the trivial. Maybe the devil does not get all the good tunes, but rock-and-blues believers trump the Credo, and the balance is not entirely restored by the return of the "holy song" at the end.

The Vienna staging is a monster apparatus, musically under the superb control of Maurice Press (who conducted the original), staged by Wolfgang Weber in an array of panels and projections by Guenther Schneider-Siemssen. William Mille's choreography was suitably eclectic-idiomatic, including an attractive solo for Donna Wood of the Alvin Ailey company. Wechsler was an appealing celebrant, although his high, light baritone did not really carry off the scene of emotional breakdown.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Central Plans Italian Joint Venture

ANGELES — Occidental Petroleum said Thursday that it signed an intent with Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Italy's national energy agency, to form an equally-owned joint venture with a \$1.1-billion capitalization.

The joint venture will own and operate petrochemical plants in Italy and coal properties in the United States. It said the deal will cost invest \$375 million in equity capital and assume \$1 billion in debt to Italian banks. The letter of intent provides for the signing of a definitive agreement within six months.

Sets Repayment of \$1.2 Billion

BORN, Mich. — Ford said Thursday it expects to repay within 18 months a \$400 million loan it recently obtained from its West Coast subsidiary. It also said it will repay within a year a recent \$800 million loan from its British subsidiary.

Interest rates on the loans are linked to the London interbank rate, currently around 16 1/2 percent.

to Discuss New Plant With British

TO — Nissan Motors will send a team of top executives to London to hold talks with government officials and to look at sites for its proposed British Datsun auto plant.

A Vice President Mamataki Okuma will lead the group, which will pay courtesy calls on government officials, to discuss what has been Britain's biggest industrial plant in two decades, a said Thursday.

Honeywell Bull Buys Stake in Amdahl

— CII Honeywell Bull has purchased a minority stake in Ampur Systems, CII Honeywell Bull Chairman Jean-Pierre said at a press conference Thursday. He would not say what percentage but said the price was in the region of \$10 million.

Geigy Says Sales Up, Profits Down

— CIBA-Geigy said Thursday that despite a 20 percent increase in sales in 1980, the group's net profit fell for the second consecutive year.

Attention of rising sales and falling profits was repeated in the pharmaceutical, plastics and additives sectors, CIBA-Geigy said.

National Semiconductor Sees Profit Slump

A CLARA, Calif. — National Semiconductor officials said it expects earnings for the third quarter ending March 8 "to be like the like quarter of fiscal 1980."

Illinois, chief financial officer, said: "Semiconductor component sales down from the level of the first two quarters, and pricing in product lines is under severe pressure."

Columbia Cablevision Approves Takeover

PORT, Conn. — UA-Columbia Cablevision said Thursday it has agreed in principle to be acquired by Dow Jones and Alder Newspapers.

Columbia said its board approved the acquisition by an 8-6 vote. Columbia stock holders will receive \$75 for each share.

LAC's Top Bond Rating Led Too High by Study

AP-Dow Jones
YORK — Serious questions about the relative merits of interest-free loans in the bonds of the auto industry subsidiaries raised by studies under the New York brokerage F. Rothschild, Unterberg

Delaney, a Rothschild researcher specializing in companies, said interest-free loans by General Motors to its arm last year support his view that GM's bonds should be rated by traders as being of a quality rather than of a triple-A.

Interest-free loans, he said, signed to keep GMAC's debt-to-equity ratio above 1.15, a standard for bonds in its category. The fixed-income measure the amount of earnings available to a lender in relation to the interest on its bonds.

Delaney said two loans last year to the parent company, which is considered by Wall Street analysts as the industry's strongest, offset for a significant amount of cost of funding that plate finance industry.

Loans Described
March 7, GM gave its firm a \$500-million interest-free loan, which was repaid in 1980.

Interest rates took off in the fourth quarter, GM's loan program to its firm on Nov. 3, permitting the use of \$1.3 billion on an "AC" basis, he added.

AC repaid the entire loan in 1981, although the continued use of funds made this possible. We can't help but note the repayment dates of both suggest window-dressing of published financial statements.

Delaney added, however, that loans are not unusual for companies "captives" of them.

Bank of Japan Urged to Discard Rate

YO — The Bank of Japan over its official discount rate of 7.25 percent to prevent a severe economy falling into a recession.

Yoshihiro Inayama, the president of the Federation of the Organizations (Keidanren), also urged the Japanese auto industry to voluntarily curb car exports to the United States, where Washington will impose auto restrictions, which could hurt Japanese exports of autos and other goods.

Firms Try to Avoid Merger Strains

Dart & Kraft: Realigning Power

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — These are days of change for Dart & Kraft Inc., the corporation born of last year's merger of Dart Industries and the Kraft Corporation.

There have been realignments of personalities and power, resignations of two key executives and uprootings of others, shaping of new budgeting methods and a new corporate hierarchy.

That activity has been quickened by a controversial \$460-million bid to acquire the Hobart Corp., a manufacturer of food processing equipment. Some analysts say the Dart & Kraft offer was ill considered.

"It's a ludicrous price," says Ronald Strauss, a senior analyst

Auto Sales In U.S. Drop 4.2%

DETROIT — Domestic sales of U.S.-made cars dropped 4.2 percent last month compared with February 1980, but rebate programs helped boost the annual selling rate to its highest level since last March.

Import sales set a February record of 219,164 cars, winning a record share of the auto market for the month of 28.7 percent.

The February import sales total was 4.7 percent higher than the 217,965 imported cars sold in the same month a year ago, when the market share was 26.9 percent, the previous record.

The total of 543,593 cars sold in February by the five major U.S. automakers amounted to a seasonally adjusted annual selling rate of 7.4 million cars, the highest since a 7.5 million rate in March, 1980.

The annual rate for imports was 2.7 million cars, putting total industry sales at an annual rate of 10.1 million for the month, the best since February, 1980, when the rate was 10.4 million.

Rebates Help
General Motors, which offered rebates of \$500 to \$700 on about half its cars starting Feb. 18, led a late-February surge with a 27 percent increase, to 152,430 cars from 137,013 in the same period of 1980.

Ford's Escort and Lynx World Car sales were the highest for any month since their October introduction. No rebate is being offered on the World Car.

Volkswagen of America reported a 5.6 percent drop in sales during the final selling period, from 8,082 to 6,679. VW is the only domestic manufacturer not offering rebates or other buyer incentives.

Toyota said its U.S. sales of cars and trucks dropped 8.3 percent in February from the same period last year.

Evans Motor Works said U.S. sales dropped to 2,881 units in February down from 3,602 units in the same period last year. Peugeot said U.S. sales were down in February to 1,115 units from 1,224 for the same period last year.

with William Blair & Co. He contends that Dart & Kraft would have been better off buying back its own shares. "Where was John Richman a year ago when Hobart was selling for half the price?" he argued.

John Richman, 52, is chairman and chief executive of Dart & Kraft. A year ago he held the same posts at the Illinois-based Kraft Corp., then a dominant but slow-growing food processor.

Marriage Conciliator

Now Mr. Richman is confronting the problems of making the marriage work — and says that the 275 persons who are to form the leadership and staff of the new company are getting along well.

Most analysts are taking a wait-and-see attitude about the transition, which is scheduled to be completed next summer. Their initial reaction to the combination was positive. However, some, like Mr. Strauss, have soured on the company as an investment after the Hobart bid. Others are cautious — they say they are familiar with either the Dart or the Kraft side, but not with both.

The four men who make up the Dart & Kraft executive brain trust are Mr. Richman; Warren Batts, 48, president; Justin Dart, 73, executive committee chairman, and William Reidy, 50, senior vice president for corporate strategy and development.

Of the new company's 13 senior corporate positions — chief executive, president, 3 senior vice presidents and 8 corporate vice presidents — 12 have been filled so far, with 5 Kraft executives, 5 Dart executives and two from outside. Mr. Richman said, however, that there was no conscious effort to keep the balance equal.

Of the four most important executives, only Mr. Dart is close to the diverse businesses of Los Angeles-based Dart, which includes batteries, cookware, Tupperware, chemicals and plastics.

2 Departures

Thomas Mullaney, Dart's president for three years, quit last August, two months after the merger was announced. Mr. Mullaney, who had been a candidate to succeed Mr. Dart as chief executive, is credited by analysts with bringing more discipline and direction to Dart.

Dart is also losing another key executive, Phillip Whitaker, vice president and chief financial officer, is moving to the Whitaker Corp., a diversified chemicals and manufacturing company. No successor has been named.

Mr. Richman acknowledged that Dart managers and corporate officers might be cautious of their new general in Illinois. "You're putting two staffs together and you'll get some of that," he said. "But there has been precious little" in the way of problems.

Organization specialists say the management of change is an art of grasping opportunities that new arrangements are designed to exploit, while quelling uncertainties that typically shake management.



Justin Dart

dures were confined to people in the top layers of the old hierarchies, Mr. Richman said. The jobs of brand managers for Kraft products "haven't changed a bit," he said. Mr. Richman said he and Mr. Batts had charted the reorganization without outside help.

"Each department head at the corporate level participated in discussions of how we could best run the company," Mr. Batts said. "We multiplied the efforts of a lot of people by doing it ourselves. We don't have any 'Not Invented Here' factors to overcome."

Mr. Richman, then senior vice president for administration, was responsible for a major Kraft reorganization three years ago. Mr.



John M. Richman

Batts helped direct a successful new strategy at the Mead Corp. in the 1970s. A year ago, he resigned without explanation from Mead, where he was president and chief executive.

Mr. Richman has ruled out blending Kraft products with Dart divisions. Instead, Kraft is being managed as one of six separate business units under the Dart & Kraft corporate umbrella. "It would be futile, certainly in a cultural sense, to try to make one company out of Dart & Kraft," he said. "We want to preserve the identity and autonomy of these separate businesses."

The other five were already independent divisions in the Dart structure: Tupperware, P.R. Malory (Duracell batteries), consumer products (West Bend appliances and cookware), Thatcher Glass and chemicals and plastics. "We are moving to an organization that looks more like Dart — heterogeneous and decentralized — than Kraft," Mr. Richman said.

Congress Urged to Repeal Parts of Anti-Bribery Act

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The General Accounting Office recommended on Wednesday that Congress amend the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act to repeal criminal penalties associated with violations of the accounting provisions and that federal agencies involved in enforcement meet business community objections to the act.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act was passed in 1977 after revelations about widespread corporate bribery and other wrongdoing. Major offenses had been uncovered by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which found corporations had misled shareholders and disguised millions of dollars in payments.

As public concern over the revelations has subsided, corporations covered by the act have been successful in mitigating it, winning Justice Department and SEC agreement to grant them some guidance in advance about whether contemplated actions would be violations.

The GAO noted that the provisions of the act have generated substantial changes in corporate activities. "Overall, these changes should strengthen the system of corporate accountability and reduce the occurrence of questionable corporate payments," the report said.

But it went on to note that in response to a GAO questionnaire, approximately 55 percent of the largest industrial firms who were polled said they believe efforts to comply with the act's accounting provision have cost more than the benefits received.

Some 30 percent said that the anti-bribery provisions may have caused U.S. corporations to lose foreign business. That complaint has been a refrain of corporations seeking to weaken the act.

Among other things, the GAO recommended that the SEC give firms more guidance about how the act will be enforced.

Canada Accuses Oil Firms of Price Fixing

OTTAWA — Canadian consumers paid at least 12 billion Canadian dollars too much for petroleum products between 1958 and 1975 because of "predatory and restrictive practices" by multinational oil companies operating in Canada, according to a government report released Wednesday.

Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs said its eight-year investigation showed that the major oil companies entered into "explicit and tacit arrangements" designed to boost prices, especially at the wholesale level, to restrict supplies to independent marketers and to deter the entry of independent refiners.

Robert Bertrand, who headed the investigation, said the practices are continuing, adding that "competition within the Canadian petroleum industry today is at its lowest ebb since 1958."

The report recommended forcing the companies to divest themselves of some of their assets, using the state-owned Petro-Canada to ensure that independent refiners receive enough crude oil and imposing more effective regulation of the pipeline and refining sectors.

The report said that due to anti-competitive practices, four companies — Imperial Oil, Gulf Canada, Shell Canada and Texaco Canada — dominate all facets of the Canadian petroleum industry.

Imperial Oil denied that it had broken the law or acted with other companies to fix prices. Shell Canada denied the allegations but said it would withhold further comment until a public inquiry is held by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission within the next few months.

Bonn East Trade Rises

BONN — West German trade with centrally planned economies in Eastern Europe and Asia grew by 5.5 percent in 1980, well below the average 14 percent increase in West Germany's foreign trade last year, the Economics Ministry said Thursday.

West German exports to the Soviet Union, grew by 20 percent last year, while imports from the Russians were only 0.4 percent higher, the ministry said.

NYSE Prices Falter; Profits Taken in Oils

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated as investors continued to take profits in the oils.

Analysts also cited some caution late in the day ahead of several economic indicators — wholesale prices, consumer credit and money supply — are due Friday tomorrow. Despite the general weakness, several issues benefited from takeover speculation.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 6.82 points to close at 964.62 as declines edged advances eight to seven. Turnover slowed to 45 million shares from 47.26 million Wednesday.

Analysts said institutional investors continued to take profits in the oils and other recently strong groups and re-employ them in undervalued issues. Analysts said the oils continue to lose their appeal in view of the world oil glut.

They said with the outlook for interest rates and the economy still murky, there was little incentive to be aggressive on either side of the market.

Meanwhile, Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers reaffirmed his recent prediction that prime lending rate soon will decline to the 17- to 18-percent range from the 18 1/2-percent rate set by most banks now, but rates will remain highly volatile and begin climbing to 21 percent or higher late in 1981.

He said that he has no confidence lower interest rates can be sustained because there is "nothing in (President Reagan's) fiscal policy in 1981 to retard the inflationary process." The "burden of restraint" rests on the Federal Reserve System, he added.

The Reagan administration should aim to balance the federal budget sooner than projected, he said, instead of spending more for defense while cutting taxes, which will intensify inflationary expectations.

He also said that he expects the dollar to remain strong in the near term with possible weakness late in 1981 if European economies recover, adding that the strength of the dollar is inducing some foreign money to come into the United States, partly due to the economic weakness in West Germany and Britain.

With the high interest rates, the price of gold slumped to a 15-month low in Europe's major bullion centers the dollar, in a day of thin, nervous trading, recovered some of the losses suffered Wednesday, dealers said.

Gold closed in London at \$463.75 an ounce as more investors deserted the precious metal market for the safety of interest-bearing securities and the robust dollar.

In Zurich, gold fell \$7 to close at \$463.50 — the lowest level since December, 1979.

Leading London bullion houses fixed the price at \$457 an ounce in the morning, \$8.50 lower than at Wednesday's afternoon price-setting session and \$33 lower than at the close of business Monday.

Mobil Oil Canada said Thursday in Calgary that its new Hebron 1-13 wildcat well had encountered "possible hydrocarbon-bearing sands" offshore Newfoundland, 23 miles southeast of Hibernia.

Fed Outlines Mark Buys

NEW YORK — The dollar's strength on foreign exchange markets during the November-January quarter allowed the U.S. government to buy \$4.4 billion in Deutsche marks to repay foreign debt and bolster its reserves of other currencies, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Wednesday.

The strength of the dollar during the quarter enabled the New York Fed, which acts for the Reserve System and the Treasury in foreign exchange transactions, to repay all of its swap debt. The swap network consists of \$30.3 billion in short-term, reciprocal credit lines between the Fed, 14 central banks and the Bank for International Settlements.

Scott E. Pardee, senior vice president in charge of the New York Fed's foreign exchange operations, told a news conference that U.S. authorities acquired \$105 million in Swiss francs in addition to the marks during the period.

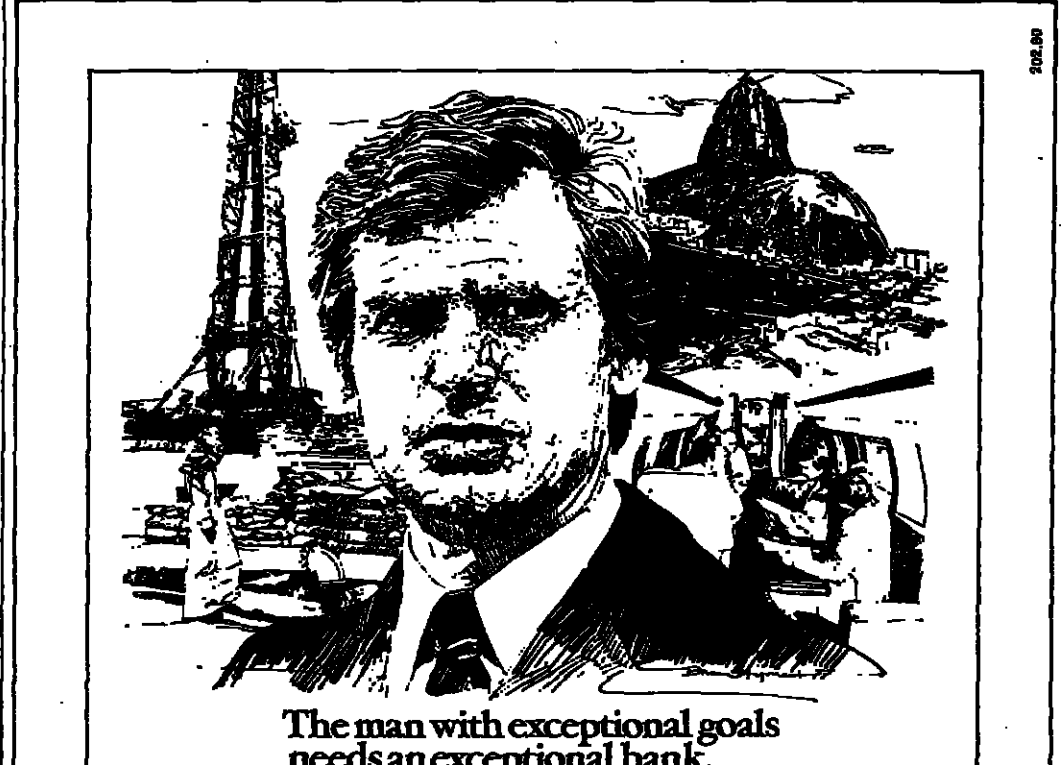
Mr. Pardee said that during late January, when a "one-way movement into dollars" developed, the U.S. authorities purchased marks "virtually every day."

The total purchases were the largest for a three-month period since \$4.8 billion in marks, Japanese yen and Swiss francs were bought in the February-April 1980 period, Mr. Pardee said.

He said the Federal Reserve came under no pressure from the West German central bank to buy marks during the quarter. "We just acted in line with market forces," Mr. Pardee said.

In Frankfurt, the Central Bank Council of the Bundesbank did not take any decisions on monetary and credit policy Thursday, effectively leaving its key discount rate unchanged at 7.5 percent, a spokesman said.

The spokesman added that the council made no decision on closing the special Lombard facility, which it introduced two weeks ago. The Lombard rate remained at 12 percent.



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Bourse

Bank of Japan Urged to Discard Rate

YO — The Bank of Japan over its official discount rate of 7.25 percent to prevent a severe economy falling into a recession.

Yoshihiro Inayama, the president of the Federation of the Organizations (Keidanren), also urged the Japanese auto industry to voluntarily curb car exports to the United States, where Washington will impose auto restrictions, which could hurt Japanese exports of autos and other goods.

Mr. Patton noted that Standard & Poor's recently reaffirmed its triple-A ratings on both GM and GMAC. Standard & Poor's said both the asset protection and liquidity of GMAC "remain satisfactory, due in part to active financial support from GM" through equity infusions and interest-free loans.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for		excluding bank service charges	
Amsterdam	2.59	118.54	44.95
Bremen (to)	28.85	76.80	3.90
Frankfurt	2.12	4.87	22.44
London (to)	2.52	4.71	11.00
Paris	1.09	2.58	49.16
Stockholm	1.07	2.58	49.16
Zurich	1.03	2.57	49.16
YCU	1.19	2.57	49.16

REAL ESTATE

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For Brazil, the Future is Golden Britain Has Surplus on '80 Account

AP-Dave Jones
JEANEIRO — Gold ferspread from thousands of Brazilians to the govern...

these days because it is so plentiful. If the price continues to drop, he contends, Brazil's individual prospectors might quit and return home.

Officials Sanguine
Predictably, the Brazilian authorities are more sanguine. They say that if the mineral-research agency's estimate pans out — literally, because much of the mining is done by hand under extraordinarily primitive conditions — Brazil could produce around 9.6 million ounces a year by 1985.

Located in northern Para state, about 80 miles from Maraba, a ramsbackle town on the trans-Amazon highway, Serra Pelada first attracted attention in February, 1979.

Administration of the mining plots was granted to Vale do Rio Doce, a government mining enterprise, and a federal bank became the official purchasing agent for the gold.

So far, an estimated 183,260 ounces of gold have been extracted at Serra Pelada. To step up production, Vale do Rio Doce hopes eventually to clear the area of prospectors so heavy equipment can be moved in.

The office said the improvement in the current account was due to the swing from deficit to surplus on visible account as imports declined and exports held up.

The 1980 visible trade balance showed a surplus of \$1.18 billion compared with a 1979 deficit of \$3.5 billion. The fourth quarter registered a surplus of \$1.27 billion after a third quarter surplus of \$616 million and a \$775 million shortfall in the 1979 fourth quarter.

The invisible account showed a fourth quarter surplus of \$616 million, compared with a third quarter surplus of \$254 million to show a surplus of \$1.56 billion in 1980 compared with a 1979 surplus of \$1.87 billion.

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Canada's fourth quarter 1980 balance of payments current account swung into a 484-million-Canadian-dollar (\$403.08-million) surplus, seasonally adjusted, statistics Canada said Thursday.

The surplus compares with a downwardly revised third quarter deficit of 131 million Canadian dollars and 1979 fourth quarter deficit of 894 million Canadian dollars.

The current account deficit, not seasonally adjusted, shrank to 1,538 billion Canadian dollars in 1980 from a 5,098-billion-Canadian-dollar deficit in 1979.

LOS ANGELES — The Reagan administration is preparing a contingency package to aid the troubled savings and loan industry, according to Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

He told the Los Angeles Times that the establishment of reserve requirements for money market funds is being considered to ease competition on the savings and loans.

clashing policies often are ignored after a merger. But eventually, if they are not addressed, they lead to power struggles that undermine the advantages sought through the combination.

William Gregor, a consultant at the Management Analysis Center in Cambridge, Mass., said executives typically must also determine who will receive what information, and how much importance will be attached to it.

Mr. Dart, who is keeping his Los Angeles office, is trying to rally the troops. "Oh sure, I'm rubbing backs and doing everything I can to keep people happy," he said. Still, he voices no regrets.

"They don't have a damn thing to fear from me at the age of 73," One organization specialist, who asked not to be identified, said problems in the Dart & Kraft combination were likely to occur among the 275 persons who will form the corporate staff.

"People from two companies will go into the same room speaking on different wavelengths," he said. "It's not that they haven't heard the words before, like cost control or brand management. But the words have different meanings, since one company may value one more than the other."

"Until this gets sorted out, people from the two sides talk among themselves about the incompetence of 'those other guys.' Meanwhile, they feel frustrated, and morale sags."

Mr. Richman and Mr. Batts think they are avoiding that problem. "Everybody has been warning me about this," Mr. Richman said. "Sure, you grow a different kind of person" in different organizations. "But you get them together in a room, and you talk about a business problem. There is nothing in any sense that impedes what we are trying to do."

France Trying to Develop Strategy To Meet Challenge From Japanese

The Associated Press
PARIS — France is revamping its trade strategy with Japan in an attempt to meet the export challenge of Japanese exporters and balance exchanges between the two countries.

French trade officials have begun drawing up a program outlining exactly what they would like to see develop in trade between the two countries. The program will be discussed with Japanese officials next month.

A first review of the situation was held Wednesday night at a special Cabinet meeting chaired by Premier Raymond Barre.

"The government intends to adopt a firm and open attitude in the face of the industrial dynamism and the excessive concentration of Japanese exports in certain products," said a communique issued after the meeting.

It also intends to insure the success of France's policy of industrial adaptation and diversification "with the object of attaining a balanced cooperation" between the two countries.

The new French strategy is expected to define the items and approximate quantities that France would like to export to Japan and the Japanese products and quantities that France is ready to accept, French sources said.

It also will outline the objectives of France's industrial and commercial investments in Japan as well as industrial, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

"The Japanese will have to understand that it is not possible to perpetuate excessive and growing [trade] deficits," one official said.

France's deficit with Japan doubled last year to about 6 billion dollars.

Mr. Del Favero, president of Kraft's chemical and plastics division, rejected the suggestion that the presence of Mr. Richman, Mr. Batts and Mr. Reidy above him — all strangers to Dart — was confounding.

"If anything, I'm getting things approved more quickly," he said.

Mr. Del Favero and William Graham, the head of Dart's consumer products business, and about 25 associates are the only Dart people going to Dart & Kraft's new headquarters in Northbrook, Ill. Kraft's main office is 15 minutes away in Glenview, Ill., a suburb northwest of Chicago.

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U.S. Preparing Plan To Aid Thrift Industry

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 5

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including High, Low, and Close prices for various companies like IBM, GE, and Ford.

Decries Use of Cheap Loans to Aid Exports

WASHINGTON — Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said today that if foreign governments continue to subsidize exports with low interest loans, he will charge on building up an "Import Bank," he told reporters.

Baldrige said that in some foreign governments were loans for exporters at 8.5 percent, while U.S. businesses were able to finance exports on more favorable terms than the United States could, he said.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Company, Revenue, and Profits for various companies like Barclays Bank, Imperial Bank of Commerce, and Ciba Geigy.

Advertisement for Great Western Savings & Loan Association, featuring a large amount of \$50,000,000 and listing various member banks.

Large advertisement for Ramada Hotels International, featuring the headline 'IT TAKES MORE THAN A SMILE ON THEIR FACE TO PUT ONE ON YOURS.' and images of hotel guests.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market closing prices for various companies and indices, including AMEX, NYSE, and NASDAQ.

Real Estate For Sale - U.S.A. section listing various properties for sale across different states.

Real Estate For Sale - U.S.A. section listing properties in Oregon, Florida, and other regions.

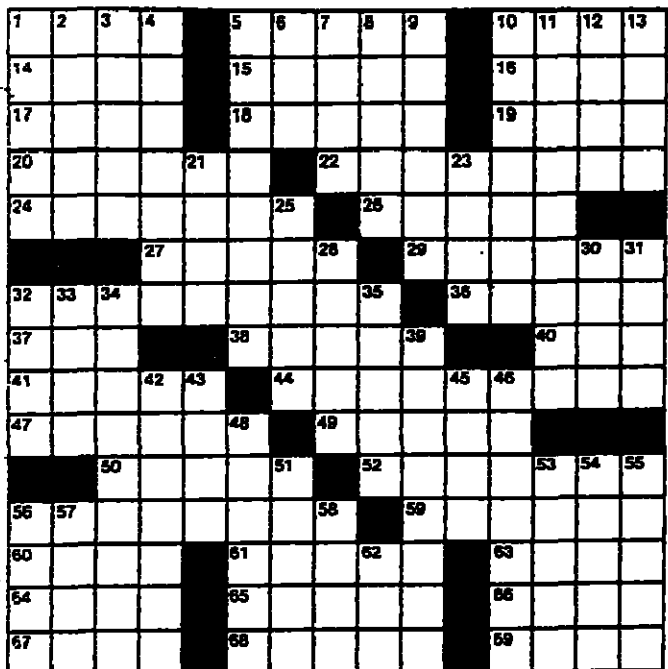
Real Estate For Sale - U.S.A. section listing properties in California, Texas, and other states.

Real Estate For Sale - U.S.A. section listing properties in New York, Pennsylvania, and other areas.

Real Estate For Sale - U.S.A. section listing properties in Washington, Illinois, and other states.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page) - A large section containing various classified ads including real estate, employment, and services.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 -nostrum (our sea)
5 I.P.'s
10 Basics
14 Ph.D. exam
15 Gov. Evans' state
16 Campus V.I.P.
17 Suffix familiar to police
18 Lingerie fabric
19 River near Zurich
20 -Ashbury (S.F. district)
22 Alert
24 - seat (revival-meeting bench)
26 Seasonal visitor
27 V-shaped roof gutter
29 Devil-divers
32 Curios
36 Destroy by degrees
37 Kind of atom
38 Warm tone
40 Actress Merkel
41 His product may be stolen
44 Retaliation in kind
47 Adult insects
49 Composer Norman
50 Pertaining to a Jojo
52 Made sweet
56 Conversation
59 Em. bottled isle: 1943
60 Actor Santoni
61 Sailor's "Stop!"
63 Latin anagram for rite
64 Refugees
65 Show frugality
66 Where Nelson triumphed: 1798
67 Salutation to a queen
68 Fall bloomer
69 Newby metal
DOWN
1 Arabian coffee
2 Suffix with Unit
3 Math base
4 Plaintive
5 Interferes with
6 Cretan crest
7 Former Japanese prime minister
8 Exercises on a bar
9 Writer Susan
10 Connecting device
11 -the bush
12 -"nome"
13 Snick-a-
21 Folk dance performed in a circle
23 As to
25 River through Rumania
28 Flavorful
30 Theater's Best
31 Exchange membership from Sweden
32 An Andersson from Sweden
33 Ramble
34 "Doo" (famed Durante number)
35 Mentions for merit
39 Excited
42 "I" trouble
43 Campus initials
45 Gymnast Korbut
46 Word with Camp or Twenties
48 It's just desert
51 Bapizness
53 Proportion
54 "Seven Year Itch" man
55 Was bold
56 Stuff
57 Goddess associated with the peacock
58 Shipshape
62 Dir. to Paris from London

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MEAL DATED SITUATION
ACTIVE EVIDENCE
GROUNDBLINDS LAID
HOMOLULU SHIMMERS
RIDE PEAKS
NATIVE MARZIPAN
ALIBI DILIGENT
STATE FIELDS WHEAT
AMI FOCUS THESE
LOLLIPOP TRAIDES
LOAHY BEET
SINISTE PIRANAGES
COSTA DIET FORTIN
GROSS THERIE TOYE
YOSS SOVER SLED

WEATHER

Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, and weather conditions for various cities including ALBUQUERQUE, ANSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COFFENHAGEN, COSTA MESA, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, H.L. MINN CITY, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MURKICH, NASSAU, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PEKING, PRAGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROMA, SAO PAULO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAPEI, TEHRAN, TIENTSIN, TOKYO, TUNIS, VENICE, VIENNA, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

RADIO NEWSCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

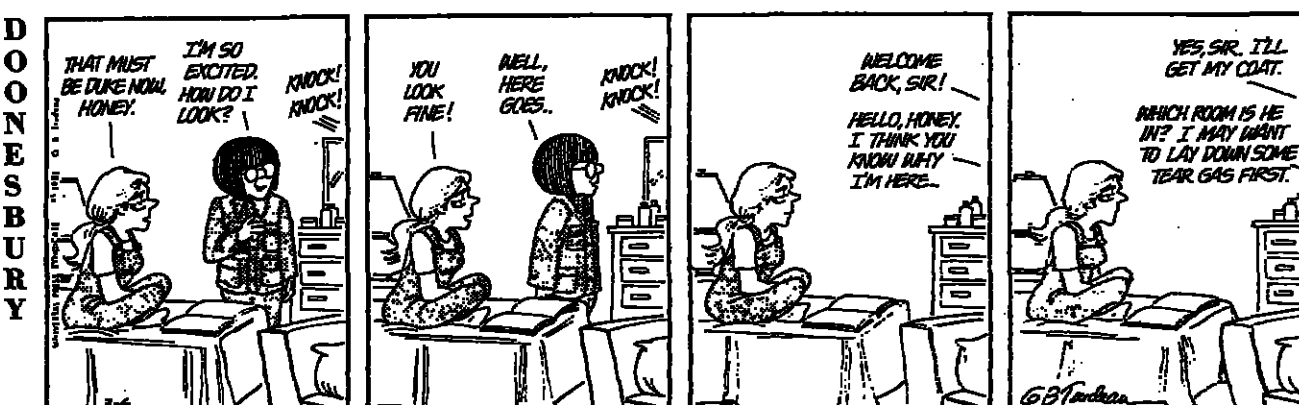
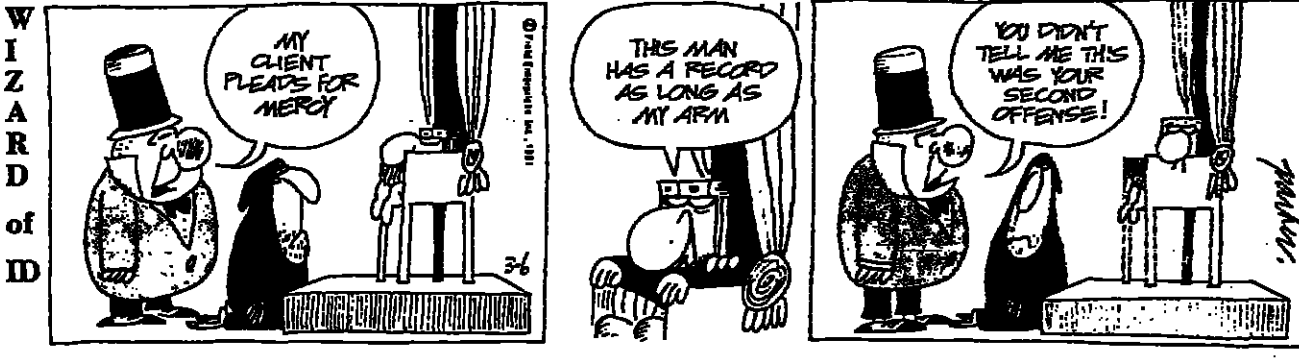
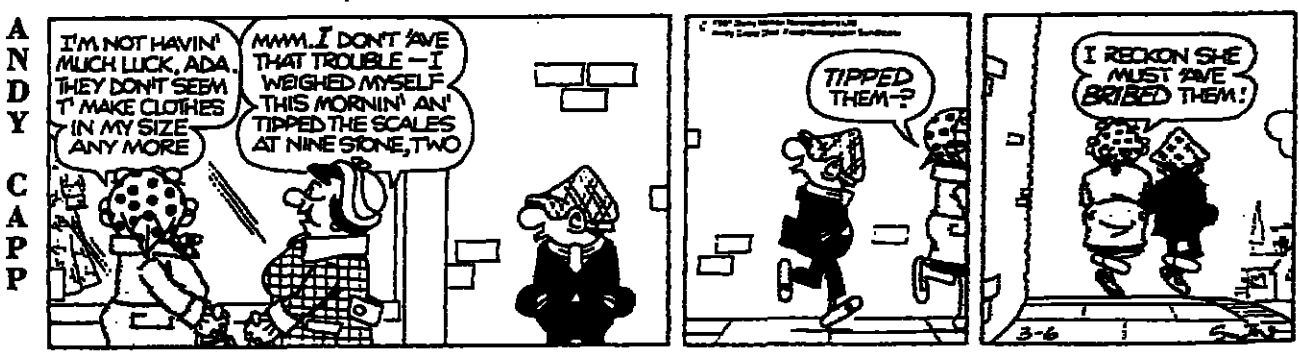
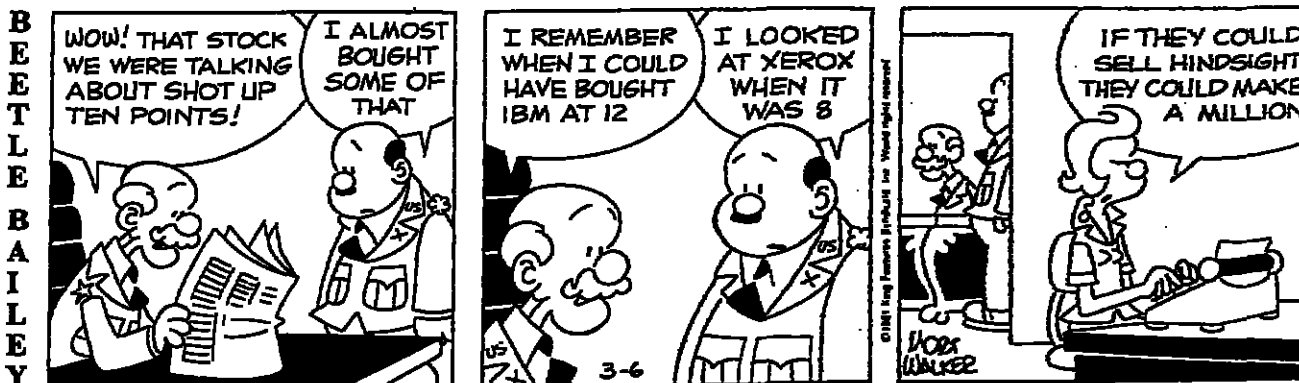
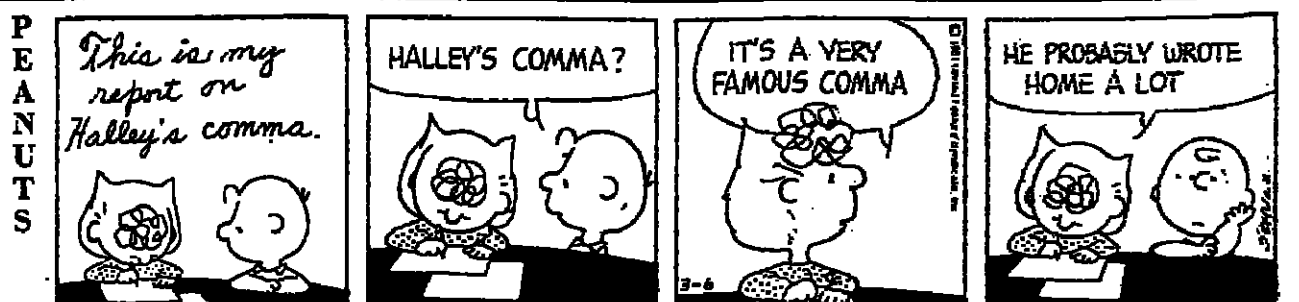
Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0500, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1900, 2000, 2200 (All times GMT).
Western Europe: 648KHz and 643A Medium Wave. 5.875, 6.020, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 KHz in the 47, 41, 21, 25 and 19 meter bands.
East Africa: 1413KHz and 272M Medium Wave. 25.650, 27.640, 27.885, 15.420, 12.995, 11.520, 9.580, 7.120 and 6.590 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.
North and West Africa: 25.650, 27.640, 15.070, 11.520, 9.410, 7.120 and 5.875 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 50 meter bands.
Southern Africa: 25.650, 27.640, 17.820, 15.420, 11.820, 9.410, 7.120 and 6.020 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.
Middle East: 1223KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.650, 27.640, 17.770, 15.310, 11.740, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 5.875 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.
South America: 1413KHz and 272M Medium Wave. 25.650, 27.640, 17.770, 15.310, 11.740, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 5.875 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.
East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.770, 15.310, 11.865, 9.410, 7.120 and 5.875 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88.900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 30 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.
Suggested frequencies:
Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.255, 6.020, 5.875, 3.980, 1.197, 792, 11.740, 9.750, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 90.4, 75.7, 291 (medium wave), 3.79 (medium wave), 25.5, 25.2 (medium wave) meter bands.
Eastern Europe: KHz 15.205, 11.815, 9.740, 7.200, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.2, 49.7, 228 meter bands.
East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.240, 15.290, 11.740, 9.770, 26.000, 6.310 and 1.570 in the 14, 16.9, 19.4, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.
South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.240, 15.205, 11.715, 9.760, 7.105 in the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.
Africa: KHz 26.040, 21.640, 17.870, 15.330, 11.915, 9.740, 7.200, 6.125, 5.895, 3.990 in the 11.5, 12.8, 14.6, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49.5, 192 meter bands.

New Disease, Dog-Walker's Elbow, Discovered by Philadelphia Doctor

BOSTON — Dr. William N. Mebane 3d has his black Labrador, Hogan, to thank for a limited amount of medical notoriety. They are responsible for describing a new disease — dog-walker's elbow.
In a letter published in the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Mebane, a physician at Philadelphia's Chestnut Hill Hospital, complained of an inflamed left elbow that would not go away — but then inexplicably switched to his right elbow.
He said that each tug on the leash by Hogan increased the pressure on his sore elbow — medically, the tip of the bone called the epicondyle — and switching the leash from the left hand to the right hand simply moved the location of the problem.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with scrambled words ACCOO, FRADT, YORMME, VEENAH and a cartoon illustration of a character looking at a wardrobe.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

UNRELIABLE MEMOIRS
By Clive James. Knopf, 171 pp. \$10.
Reviewed by Anarole Broyard

FACED with a charming book, one is tempted to elevate it to wit or dismiss it as mildly entertaining. Charm may be too delicate a word for a quality of the pitch and pace of the times. We tend to associate it, in an author, with a too-modest ambition, a desire merely to please.
Yet Clive James' "Unreliable Memoirs" is charming and that is the only word for it. Though he is funny and wistful, he is not always original. In taking us through his childhood in Australia, he shows us that it was not very different from all the American or English childhoods we have read about in other charming books.
In his adolescence, James was slow to grow. He says "the small boy is usually obliged to be amusing just as the fat boy is usually obliged to be amiable." No longer a small boy now, he still feels obliged to be amusing and sometimes we can almost hear him working at it.
"I was the captive of my fluent tongue," he writes. "The effort of being continuously diverting left me limp." In "Unreliable Memoirs," it doesn't leave him limp, exactly, but neither is his personality tense with intrinsic interest. After saying that he has been careful not to spare his own feelings, that he is determined to expose himself in a bad light, he admits that "the ego arranges the bad light to its own satisfaction." One remembers that self-deprecation is our contemporary form of boasting.
After a while, one begins to wonder whether the facts lie among all these denunciations, this flood of disarming rhetoric. It may be that there was too much slapstick and too little tragedy in James' childhood. Without a bit of heartbreak, childhood is interesting mainly to children and doting parents.
But "Unreliable Memoirs" is funny. One keeps coming back to that. When he was a small boy, James' head stuck out, in the manner of small boys' heads, too much in back and he worried about it and studied his profile in the mirror. He says "I envied boys with no back to their heads. Even today I envy James Garner."
Looking for heroes, he was troubled

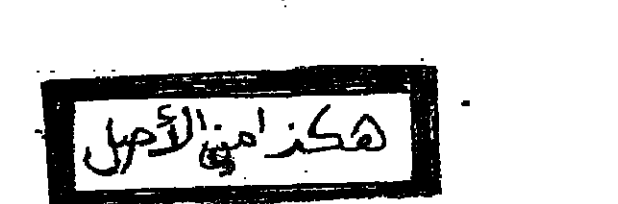
FACES IN MY TIME

By Anthony Powell. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Illustrated, 230 pp. \$14.95.

FOR those who don't know him, Anthony Powell is an English writer who wrote five very good novels in the '30s and a dozen not quite as good, collectively called "A Dance to the Music of Time," between then and now. So far as I can remember, nobody in the United States paid any attention to the early novels when they first came out except Robert Vanderbilt, the owner of the Holiday Bookshop in New York City, who introduced me to Powell's books and even went so far as to republish two of them in one volume.
Like Henry Green, an even better novelist, Anthony Powell was too English to catch on in the United States at first. It was only when his 12-volume connected series attracted reviews by offering a glib and inaccurate comparison to Frost that Powell became known. While "A Dance to the Music of Time" is certainly an accomplished work, the U.S. response to the volumes coming one after another is reminiscent of vaudeville audiences' applause when a tap dancer repeats a particular step. The public respects stick-to-itiveness and there are quite a few less-talented novelists than Powell who have built their reputations on sheer persistence.
Now Powell is writing his memoirs, and he has every reason to. England is a small country and it appears, from "Faces in My Time," the third volume of another projected series, that the author knew almost everyone worth knowing in his day. We learn that Elizabeth Bowen was blind to cockroaches in her kitchen, that Dylan Thomas fell asleep under a bed in which two women were unsuccessfully trying to make love, that Somerset Maugham acted himself on a rather inadequate knowledge of British social protocol, that F. Scott Fitzgerald was surprised that Lord Dunsany should be surprised when he used the word "cinquante."
The novelist L.P. Hartley warred on a river with hostile swans. When Malcolm Muggeridge, at the end of a bibulous evening, approached a cab with the words, "Are you a taxi?" the cabbie, a literary critic manque, answered "No, I'm a taxi driver." Evelyn Waugh, perhaps as a fisher soul, offered Cyril Connolly a trip to Rome for an important religious occasion. Graham Greene was a holy terror as a film critic. T.S. Eliot combined "tea-party coziness" with "a cold intellectuality."
Sometimes "Faces in My Time" gets a little more ruminative than some readers might wish. Powell asks himself whether George Orwell was influenced by Charles Peguy, whether Joseph Conrad was affected by Henri Frederic Amiel. He goes into considerable detail about the favorite reading of a fellow officer during the war. Powell is also the author of "John Aubrey and His Friends," a critical biography of a 17th-century writer who wrote a wonderfully pithy book of short portraits called "Brief Lives." Aubrey's book was in the form of notes that he never found time to finish and these have a lively, staccato shorthand quality. Powell also uses a "Brief Lives" approach in "Faces in My Time," but his shorthand, curiously enough, is not pithy or staccato but verbose and circumlocutory. He is capable of writing phrases like "recognizing the expediency of not contemplating too analytically the metamorphosis." Or "my immediately postwar dentist."
Literary historians may be concerned to know how Powell's fictional soldiers correspond to the gentlemen he based them on. I was not, but these portraits are enjoyable in their own right. It is interesting to hear Powell say that reviewing anonymously in The Times Literary Supplement, speaking as the voice of the paper, at it were, tends to inhibit both praise and blame.
When Powell returned from Hollywood, where he was briefly employed in writing a film about messenger boys, he found the pocket of his dinner jacket filled with swizzle sticks. That's what "Faces in My Time" reminds me of: a dinner-jacket pocket filled with swizzle sticks.

BRIDGE

Bridge section with a card diagram showing North, South, East, and West hands, and a text explanation of the play.



Spill in pits

U.S. Assays Prospects for 1984's Olympians

By Kenneth Reich

Los Angeles Times Service
RADO SPRINGS, Colo. — In the laboratory at U.S. Olympic headquarters here, physicist Roberto Pettito recently by computer analysis a principal reason seems to do much better than Americans in the hammer throw.

More to the Story
The whole story, of course. More Americans are encouraged to throw the hammer. They are better and longer training opportunities. The best throwers must be identified early. U.S. Olympic Committee must raise enough money to finance it all.

The Breakdown
Success is defined as one in which American success in international competition, in a broad public following.

Key Steps
Miller said he believes raising the necessary money and creating a greater awareness of amateur sport in America are the greatest steps to achieving the USOC's goals for 1984.

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use of biomechanical and sports medicine testing, to give them national and international competition long before the Olympics and to send them to Los Angeles well-disciplined and well-motivated.

Relocation
The Volleyball Association, the sport's governing body, has moved to Colorado Springs from its previous headquarters in Pasadena, Texas, and is spending \$250,000 a year developing its 1984 teams, sending squads abroad three times a year.

Clear Memory
"I remember the day and the game very well," Theus said recently. "It was on Sept. 26 and it was played in South Bend, Ind. It was not easy going against them. I think they each scored 18 points."

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Pairs gold medalists Igor Lisovsky and Irina Vorobiera.

Skater Santee Takes Lead; Soviet Duo Wins First Gold

By Frank Lisley

HARTFORD — David Santee of the United States, with a strong performance in the short program, took the men's overall lead Wednesday in the World Figure Skating Championships here.

Ovation
The Carruthers — after errors in Tuesday night's short program, which counted for 28 percent of the final score — returned with an exciting five-minute long program that drew a standing ovation. The judges gave them scores averaging 5.6.

Jean-Christophe Simond of France finished third. Santee second, and Hamilton, who beat Santee for the U.S. title, fourth.

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Chicago Is Bullish on Chips-Down Theus

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK — The Chicago Bulls did not waste any time finding out what Reggie Theus, their rookie guard and first-round draft choice, was made of, and Theus wasted little time in showing them.

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Soviet Skier Wins World Cup Downhill

By Sam Goldaper

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Feuding Factions Agree On Auto Racing Accord

By Sam Goldaper

The Associated Press
PARIS — A peace agreement in the yearlong war for control of grand prix auto racing was announced here Thursday by the two associations involved.

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.
Boston	54	15	.780
Philadelphia	47	22	.682
New York	42	27	.607
Washington	32	37	.463
New Jersey	29	40	.420

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.
San Antonio	49	26	.650
Denver	47	28	.625
Utah	46	29	.613
Dallas	39	36	.520

College Basketball

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP			
Team	W	L	Pct.
North Carolina	31	1	.969
Michigan State	28	4	.875
Indiana	27	5	.844

Fighter Conteh Retires

LONDON (AP) — John Conteh, 29, Britain's former world light-heavyweight champion, announced late Wednesday that he is retiring from boxing. Conteh won the World Boxing Council championship in 1974 and successfully defended the title three times before the WBC stripped him of it in May, 1977, for pulling out of a title defense against Miguel Cuello.



Guy Lafleur

Lafleur Sets Scoring Mark

United Press International
MONTREAL — Guy Lafleur, with two goals and an assist, set a National Hockey League record by scoring his 1,000th point in his 720th game as the Montreal Canadiens blasted the Winnipeg Jets, 9-3, here Wednesday night.

NHL Standings

PACIFIC DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Vancouver	30	12	.714
San Jose	28	14	.667
Los Angeles	27	15	.643

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